TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE

J. T. GOODMAN.....PROPRIETOR

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TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISI

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SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The State of Nevada, ex rel. B. Stauimeyer vs. James Duffy et als., as School Trustees, etc.

OPINION BY WHITMAN, J.

Relator asks a mandamus compelling defendants to admit him into the public school of which they are Trustees.

They object that the remedy sought should not be granted—first, because they have not the power to admit, nor to deny admission; second, because the applicant is a negro.

The power to admit to the public schools is not in words conferred upon Trustees in this State, but it is so inseparably connected with their specified powers, and so inevitably a conclusion therefrom, that no argument is needed to prove its necessary existence. (Stats. 1864–5, p. 413; 1867, p. 69.)

The Trustees have general control and supervision; and while they may not see fit to require any applicant for school privileges to obtain from them an order of admission, they have the power to make such a regulation; and, upon the other hand, every person qualified under the law to attend the public schools, is entitled to such an order upon due demand.

The question then is: What qualifies a person to receive such an order? The applicant must be over six and under eighteen years of age, and ordinarily a resident of the district where admission is sought; so being, it is contended for relator that admission follows as of absolute right.

While it would probably be unsafe to admit the proposition in its stated breadth, as it might be subject to qualification by reasonable rule, as to moral obliquity or mental incapacity, it may be accepted for this case, wherein it is unnecessary to look minutely into the matter, as the only ground for refusal here was the race of the applicant.

The Trustees yield obedience to the statute, which prescribes that "Negroes, Mongolians and Indians shall not be admitted into the public schools, but the Board of Trustees may establish a separate school for their education, and use the public school funds for the support of the same." (Stats 1867, p. 95, Sec. 50.)

To this relator replies that such statute is opposed to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to the Constitution of the State of Nevada.

While it may be, and probably is, opposed to the spirit of the former, still it is not obnoxious to their letter; and as no judicial action is more dangerous than that most tempting and seductive practice of reading between the written lines, and interpolating a spirit and intent other than that to be reached by ordinary and received rules of construction or interpretation, such course will be declined, and reference at once had to the Constitution of this State. What says that? "The Legislature shall provide for a uniform system of common schools, by which a school shall be established and maintained in each school district at least six months in every year; * * * * and the Legislature may pass such laws as will tend to secure a general attendance of the children in each school district upon said public schools." (Const., Art. XI., Sec. 2.) It is further provided in that article, of certain pledged revenues, that "the interest thereon shall, from time to time, be apportioned among the several counties in proportion to the ascertained number of persons between the ages of six and eighteen years in the different counties." * * (Sec. 3.)

These are the only references made to, or designation of, the beneficiaries of the School Fund.

Either something or nothing is provided as to such. If the Constitution provides anything in the language quoted, it provides for the education of all children of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years, by means of a uniform system of common schools, open six months at least every year, and that the Legislature may legislate to secure a general attendance thereon.

Waiving the point that "may" should read "shall," in the last sentence, yet, when the Legislature has acted, can it be said to have done so in accordance with the Constitution, when it prohibits the attendance of any children within the stated ages upon the schools erected as common schools, and supported by the funds pledged thereto?

Can such schools be schools common to all children of appropriate age, or upon a uniform system, when any such children are excluded?

It may be said that the Constitution nowhere in express terms provides for the education of all children within certain ages. If so, then it nowhere provides for the education of any. If any are provided for, then all are. If all are not, then none are; and the Legislature may divert from the education of youth between the ages of six and eighteen, and expend upon the entire community, or upon any portion it may see fit the funds which it has been universally supposed were solemnly and irrevocably pledged to the former purpose.

Of course this possible result does not prove anything of itself, but its contemplation may serve to turn the otherwise unwilling mind to a natural construction of the constitutional language.

If the reading suggested be the proper one, and I think it is, then the action of the Legislature in passing Section 50 of the School law quoted was unconstitutional, and the Trustees erred when they considered themselves bound thereby and acted thereunder, as the same was void.

My conclusion is, that certain funds are pledged and certain taxation allowed for the support of common schools, which are public and open to be enjoyed by all resident children between the ages of six and eighteen years, subject, perhaps, to some qualification, as before suggested. So it has been held in Massachusetts under a Constitution no more specific upon the subject than that of this State, and in Michigan under a statute similar to the one under consideration, minus its fiftieth section. (Roberts vs. Boston, 5 Cush., 198; People vs. The Board of Education of Detroit, 18 Mich., 400.)

This general position is, however, to be taken subject to the very great powers of the Trustees to arrange and classify the schools as they deem for the best interests of the scholars.

While on the one hand, they may not deny to any resident person of proper age an equal participation in the benefits of the common schools; and while in the present case, upon the facts presented, the defendants should have admitted the relator into the public school in question, yet, on the other hand, it is perfectly within their power to send all blacks to one school and all whites to another; or, without multiplying words, to make such classification, whether based on age, sex, race, or any other existent condition, as may seem to them best. (Van Camp vs. Board Ed. of Logan, 9 O. S., 406; Roberts vs. Boston, 5 Cush., 198.)

Whether it be well or ill to classify or divide on either or all the conditions suggested, or upon any other, is entirely within the discretion of the Trustees, acting intelligently within their powers.

I think the mandamus should be ordered.

WHITMAN, J.

OPINION BY LEWIS, C. J.

I cannot concur in the view taken by my brother Whitman of that section of the Constitution upon which his conclusion is founded, but it is very clear to my mind that the Act in question, so far as it prohibits the admission of negroes to the public schools, is in direct conflict with Section 21 of the Constitution, which declares that "In all cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State."

One of the great fundamental principles underlying our Government, as indeed it must be an indispensable element of all truly Republican Governments, is that every citizen is equal before the law, being entitled to all the protection which it grants to life and property, and all the immunities and advantages which it may afford for culture or the amelioration of the condition of any individual or class. This has always been recognized as an essential principle of our form of Government, not only by the theoretical writers upon the subject, and by all the distinguished statesmen of our country, but is the uniform language of the Courts wherever the question is brought before them. Cicero tells us that the force of law consists in its being made for the whole community. Roussau that "it is precisely because the force of things tends always to destroy equality that the force of legislation ought always to tend to maintain it."

Locke, speaking of the law-making power, says: "They are to govern by promulgated established laws, not to be varied in particular cases, but to have one rule for rich and poor, for the favorite at Court and the countryman at the plow," and thus, says Cooley, "may be justly said to have become a maxim in the law by which may be tested the authority and binding force of legislative enactments." (Constitutional Limitations, p. 392.) And again, says this author: "Equality of rights, privileges and capacities will questionably should be the aim of the law, and if special privileges are granted, or special burdens or restrictions imposed in any case, it must be presumed the Legislature designed to depart as little as possible from this fundamental maxim of Government. The State, it is presumed, has no favors to bestow, and designs to inflict no arbitrary deprivation of rights. Special privileges are obnoxious, and discriminations against persons or classes are still more so, and as a rule of construction, are always to be leaned against as probably not contemplated or designed."

"The rights of every individual," say the Court in Wally's Heirs vs. Kennedy, "must stand or fall by the same rule or law that governs every other member of the body politic or land under similar circumstances, and every partial or private law which directly proposes to destroy or affect individual rights, or does the same thing by affording remedies leading to similar consequences, is unconstitutional and void. Were it otherwise, odious individuals and corporations would be governed by one law and the mass of the community and those who made the law by another; whereas, the like general law affecting the whole community equally could not have been passed." (2 Yerg., 554.)

Again, in the case of Lewis vs. Webb, 3 Greenleaf, 326, the Court use this language: "On principle it can never be within the bounds of legitimate legislation to enact a special law, or pass a resolve dispensing with the general law in a particular case and granting a privilege and indulgence to one man by way of exemption from the operations and effect of such general law, leaving all other persons under its operation. Such a law is neither just nor reasonable in its consequences. It is our boast that we live under a Government of law, and not of men, but this can hardly be deemed a blessing unless those laws have for their immovable basis the great principles of constitutional equality."

This is the great foundation principle of Government, the abrogation of which must inevitably end in the ruin and destruction of our institutions. To maintain it as far as possible was undoubtedly the purpose of the section of the Constitution above quoted. Why else require all laws so far as practicable to be general and uniform throughout the State? No other object is manifest except to give to all citizens the equal advantage of the laws, to deprive the Legislature as far as possible of the power of creating distinctions, and granting immunities and exemptions to one class of citizens over another. Nothing can be conceived more obnoxious or antagonistic to this principle than the law in question. It deprives an entire class of citizens of one of the most inestimable privileges of political organization; makes the most invidious discrimination against them, exacting a revenue from their property for the organization and support of public schools, and denying them their advantages; holding them amenable to the law, but withholding from them its highest privileges.

Thus it is manifest that the law so far as it discriminates against a class of citizens is at least opposed to the spirit of the constitutional clause referred to. But is it opposed to the letter? To determine this it is necessary to ascertain whether the Act is a general law within the meaning of the Constitution, and if not, then could a general law be "made applicable."

Sedgwick, defining general and special statutes, says, "Public or general statutes are in England those which relate to the Kingdom at large. In this country they are those which relate to or bind all within the jurisdiction of the law making power, limited as that power may be in its territorial operation or by constitutional restraints. Private or special statutes relate to certain individuals or particular classes of men." In Holland's case (4 Rep.) we find a full discussion of this question. After stating the rule to be that an Act is special which does not include the genus, but only the species or individuals, Coke says in illustration of the rule: "So mystery or trade is a general word, trade of grocery is special, and this grocer by name is *individuum*, and therefore Acts of Parliament concerning mysteries or trades are general—but an Act of Parliament concerning the trade of grocer is a special Act, as it is said (28 H., 8 Dyer, 27,) because the trade of grocers contains under it but *individua* or singular persons as this or that grocer by name. * * * But an Act concerning all the nobility or Lords of the Parliament, or all the Bishops of England, or all corporations made by King Henry VI., are special and particular Acts." Again: "So observe what Act to persons is general and what not. Now know that although the matter is special so that under it there are but *individua*, yet if it be general as to persons, thereof the Judges shall take cognizance; but if the Act concerns *aliquod singulare seu individuum*, although it is general as to persons, yet the Judges shall not take cognizance thereof."

I am not aware that the correctness of the general rules stated by Lord Coke in this case has been questioned, although many cases may be found where they have been misapplied. Still the general rule is universally recognized that a law which does not embrace all persons in the same situations or conditions is a special law. Whenever the Courts maintain a law passed for the regulation of some local or special subject it will be observed it is done upon the ground that, although local or special in some respects it in some way affects the entire people, or from the very nature of the subject of legislation a general law would manifestly be inapplicable. I have been unable to find any case which has held an Act to be general which extended a privilege to one class of citizens to the exclusion of others in like circumstances. To make the law general it is not perhaps necessary, under the rule of Lord Coke, that it should include all persons within the jurisdiction of the law-making power, but only that it embrace all who are in like condition, i. e., it could not be said to be applicable to anything else.

But what is to make a law applicable to the subject of legislation? The general definition of this word applicable is suitable, proper, appropriate, adapted.

A general law then can only be applicable, suitable or appropriate when the subject concerning which the law treats or which calls for the legislation, is general in its character, that is a subject in which the entire people, or class legally recognized as such, have an interest. If the subject of the law independent of the law itself be purely local or special in which the people at large have no interest, then clearly a general law would be inapplicable and uncalled for; it would be legislating for all the people, where the situation or condition of only a few demanded it. But if the subject of the law be one in which from its very nature the whole people are interested, then the Legislature is required to enact a general law. To illustrate, the subject of removing the county seat of any particular county from one locality to another is clearly a subject in which none but the people of the particular county are interested, or the case where a particular county desires to aid a railroad which is beneficial to itself alone, in neither case are the people of the State at large interested in the subject; a general law therefore would be utterly inapplicable to the subject matter, that is, the subject not being general a general law would not be called for, and if adopted would be practically inoperative in most of the State, or perhaps operate mischievously. But the case of taxation for the purpose of carrying on the State government, the manner in which claims shall be allowed or paid by the State and kindred matters are subjects the very nature of which suggests general legislation, because all the people are directly interested therein. Many similar subjects might be mentioned, but these will suffice to illustrate the construction. This interpretation is that most obviously warranted by the language of the Constitution, and I think will avoid the ridiculous result of forcing the Legislature to enact general laws, when the subject of legislation is purely and manifestly local or special on the one hand and the equally unhappy result on the other of allowing the legislative body to be the final judge of whether a law can be made applicable. So in effect interpreting this injunction of the fundamental law to mean nothing, but that general laws shall be passed when the Legislature may think proper. With the view which I take of this clause, if the subject matter respecting which a law is passed is clearly of general interest, then the judicial department has it in its power to force general legislation respecting it in conformity with the Constitution, but if not clearly of such character then in accordance with the rule universally adopted, the action of the Legislature would not be interfered with.

Can there be any doubt but the subject of education, or the control and management of the public schools and the question, as to what children shall or shall not be admitted to the privileges afforded by them are matters of general interest? No question can be suggested in which the entire people of the State are more generally concerned.

It is confined to no class, race or locality. All who pay taxes at all contribute to the establishment and support of the schools, and as one of the most inestimable blessing of the social compact, all are interested in the enjoyment of the advantages which they afford. This is a subject then which most clearly calls for general legislation and none other. In that the law in question denies the privilege to one class of citizens to have their children educated at these schools it is special, and is so far void.

A law including all *citizens* of the State would doubtless be a general law, as it would perhaps embrace all for whom legislation can be demanded in this State. At least citizenship constitutes a distinctive class recognized by the Constitution of the State and is an universal mark of classification in all governments. However, it is sufficient in this case to say that whether a law which includes all *citizens*, or the children of all citizens, although expressly excluding those who are not so, may not be a general law is not decided.

As to the power of the Trustees to classify scholars, putting some in one building or school and others in another, I fully agree with Judge Whitman. So long as the same advantages of education are given to all, such classification would not interfere with the constitutional principle upon which I place my conclusion.

I therefore concur in issuing the writ.

LEWIS, C. J.

DISSENTING OPINION BY GARBER, J.

In the argument of this cause, it was not suggested that the statute in question was in conflict with any provision of our State Constitution. The case of the relator was sought to be maintained on the ground that the statute was in violation of the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I fully agree with my associates that this position of counsel is utterly untenable. The statute does not abridge any privilege or immunity of the applicant, as a citizen of the United States. The privilege of admission to the common schools of this State is no more inherent in or connected with the status of citizenship than is the elective franchise, and to secure that against unfriendly State legislation, an additional amendment was required and was proposed. This privilege is not embraced within any meaning which has ever been attributed to the words "life, liberty or property," and the equal protection of the laws cannot well be denied to a right which never existed.

I also quite agree with Chief Justice Lewis, that the eleventh Article of our State Constitution contains no provision in the slightest degree affecting the validity of this statute. The provision that the Legislature may pass laws tending to secure a general attendance of children, was simply intended to affirm the power of the Legislature to provide for compulsory education, in case the adoption of such a system should be deemed expedient. Such laws, elsewhere enacted, have been declared to be unconstitutional; and the evident and only object and scope of the provision was to set at rest the question of legislative power in this regard. It is argued that, because the school funds are directed to be apportioned in proportion to the numbers of all persons between certain ages, that therefore all such persons must be admitted to the schools. This seems to me a most unwarrantable conclusion. If any principle of constitutional construction can be said to be well settled, it is that the Courts cannot declare any limitation of the general powers conferred upon the Legislature, except those imposed by the fundamental law, either in express terms or by necessary implication. Had the intention been to compel the education of all, it is but fair to the framers of the instrument we are construing, to suppose that language would have been at their command to express that intention. But it is evident that no such idea was in their contemplation. What they were seeking for, they found—namely, a rule of apportionment that would, most nearly, in its practical operation, approximate a division of the fund according to the educational necessities of each county. The argument, if it proves anything, proves too much—for, under this construction, no discrimination whatever could be made. The blind, the idiotic, the insane, the vicious and the diseased must all be admitted; and if "may," in the preceding section, is to read "shall," then the whole school law is void, because it fails to accord to the Shoshone infants their constitutional privilege of compulsory education.

The cases cited from Massachusetts and Michigan are wide of the mark. In that from 5 Cushing, the question presented is thus stated by Chief Justice Shaw: "Conceding, therefore, in the fullest manner, that colored persons, the descendants of Africans, are entitled by law, in this commonwealth, to equal rights, constitutional and political, civil and social, the question then arises whether the regulation in question, which provides separate schools for colored children, is a violation of any of those rights." In answering this question, he says: "It is urged that this maintenance of separate schools tends to deepen and perpetuate the odious distinction of caste, founded in a deep-rooted prejudice in public opinion. This prejudice, if it exists, is not created by law, and probably cannot be changed by law. Whether this distinction and prejudice existing in the opinions and feelings of the community, would not be as effectually fostered by compelling colored and white children to associate together in the same schools, may well be doubted; at all events it is a fair and proper question for the committee to consider and decide upon, having in view the best interests of both classes of children placed under their superintendence, and we cannot say that their decision upon it is not founded on just grounds of reason and experience, and in the results of a discriminating and honest judgment. The increased distance to which the plaintiff was obliged to go to school from her father's house, is not such, in our opinion, as to render the regulation in question unreasonable, still less illegal." The case from 18 Michigan was decided in obedience to a statute expressly providing that all residents of any district should have an equal right to attend any school therein.

The next question is whether this is a special law. This term is used in the Constitutions of many of our sister States, and their Courts are generally, if not universally, in accord as to its meaning. In a late Iowa case, the Court say: "A law applying to all railroad corporations is just as general and uniform as it would be if it applied to all common carriers. Very many laws, the constitutionality of which is not doubted, do not operate alike upon all citizens of the State. These laws are general and uniform, not because they operate upon every person in the State, for they do not; but because every person who is brought within the relations and circumstances provided for is affected by the law. They are general and uniform in their operation upon all persons in the like situation, and the fact of their being general and uniform is not affected by the number of persons within their scope and operation." (20 Iowa, 343; vid. 28 ib., 374; 27 Ind., 95; 14 Barb., 563.)

In Maryland, it is held that all that is required to make a statute general, as distinguished from special, is that it shall apply to all persons within the territorial limits described in the Act; that the object of the Constitution in prohibiting special, as distinguished from local legislation, was to prevent the abuses that occurred in the great multiplicity of laws passed for particular and individual cases, and not to prevent legislation to meet the wants of communities less extensive in their territorial limits than the State. (29 Md., 521; vid. 58 E. C. L. Rep., 620.)

According to these authorities, the statute in question is clearly a general law, and I do not understand Judge Lewis as dissenting from the principle they enunciate. But, he contends for an additional element in the definition of a general law, the existence of which, it seems to me, may be conceded for the sake of the argument, without prejudice to the conclusion that this statute falls strictly within that definition. It is not denied that the Legislature may classify persons by sex, age, occupation, residence or the like, but, it is said that it cannot make or adopt novel and arbitrary classifications; that all persons are to be deemed in the like situation, between whom there exists neither a substantial distinction nor a distinction which has been commonly recognized, or which precedent has sanctioned as warranting this sort of discriminating legislation. It is then assumed that the only difference between a negro child and a white child lies in the color of the skin; and, on this assumption, it is argued, that this statute introduces a classification entirely novel and arbitrary. The fallacy of the argument is patent. It singles out the most trivial and unimportant of the marks of distinction between the two races. The other and vital one—those, the existence of which alone induced the Legislature to enact this section of the statute, are ignored. I find them well stated by an eminent Judge, in an opinion written about the time this statute was passed, and which affirms the right of a public corporation to separate his passengers by the characteristic of color. He says: "The right to separate being clear in proper cases, and it being the subject of sound regulation, the question remaining to be considered is, whether there is such a difference between the white and black races within this State, resulting from nature, law and custom, as makes it a reasonable ground of separation. The question is one of difference, not of superiority or inferiority. Why the Creator made one black and the other white, we know not; but the fact is apparent and the races distinct, each reproducing its own kind and following the peculiar law of its constitution. Conceding equality, with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, with those natural instincts and feelings which He always imparts to His creatures when He intends that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries He has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and that social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of races, is as clearly divine as that which imparted to them different natures. The tendency of intimate social intercourse is to amalgamation contrary to the law of races. The separation of the white and black races upon the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent. Why this is so it is not necessary to speculate; but the fact of a distribution of man by race and color is as visible in the providential arrangement of the earth as that of heat and cold. The natural separation of the races is therefore an undeniable fact, and all social organizations which lead to their amalgamation are repugnant to the law of Nature. From social amalgamation it is but a step to illicit intercourse, and but another to intermarriage. The right of these widely-separated races to be free from social contact is as clear as to be free from intermarriage. * * * * Law and custom having sanctioned a separation of races, it is not the province of the judiciary to legislate it away. We cannot say there was no difference in fact, when the law and the voice of the people have said there was. The laws of the State are found in its Constitution, statutes, institutions and general customs. It is to these sources Judges must resort to discover them. If they abandon these guides they pronounce their own opinions—not the laws of those whose officers they are. Following these guides we are compelled to declare that, at the time of the alleged injury, there was that natural, legal and customary difference between the white and black races in this State which made their separation as passengers in a public conveyance the subject of a sound regulation to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace and maintain the rights of both carriers and passengers." (55 Penn., 213.)

I understand Judge Lewis to admit that the Legislature can exclude all females; such a statute would not be special according to his definition. Yet it certainly cannot be maintained that, so far as the right to an education is concerned, there is any more substantial difference between a white boy and a white girl than between a white and a negro child. It is said that one is a customary and the other a novel classification. But is this so? At the time this statute was enacted and when our Constitution was adopted, the negro was not a voter—he could not hold office—he could not testify in a civil case where a white was a party; and the intermarriage of the two races was unlawful and the solemnization of such a marriage a misdemeanor. In the language of Judge Agnew, "under the Constitution and the laws the races stood in a separate relation to each other. The same difference is found in the institutions and customs of the State. There had been no intermixture socially, religiously, civilly or politically."

So far from being a novel classification, it was not only known to and recognized by our own Constitution, statutes and customs, but was almost universally made the basis of legislation throughout the United States. In Indiana, for instance, under a similar constitutional inhibition of special legislation, negroes were long prohibited from testifying by a statute, the constitutionality of which was never assailed. It is admitted that we cannot disregard the classifications of our own Constitution, and it cannot be denied that there is no one of them more prominent than that which gives to the white the privilege of voting and holding office, and denies the same privilege to the negro. Hence, it inevitably follows that, when this statute was approved, it was a valid and constitutional law. How, then, has it become void? Not, it is conceded, because it is now, any more than it was then, repugnant to any provision of the laws or Constitution of the United States—not by any amendment of our own. By what other process, a statute, consummated when enacted, can have become unconstitutional, I cannot imagine. Suppose a Sixteenth Amendment should be adopted, declaring that no State shall deny to females the right of suffrage. Would that render all our statutes, which apply to females alone, unconstitutional? No one would contend for such a proposition. Yet the argument would be the same as that here used on behalf of the negro. It could be then urged with equal force that females are citizens—stand as to citizenship in the same position as any other class of citizens—that the word "male" is obliterated from our Constitution as if it had never existed—that they follow the same pursuits, may be members of the same professions, and are, in fact, no way marked or distinguished as a class, except by one physical characteristic, etc. The argument, as applied either to the case before us or the one supposed, virtually asserts the novel doctrine that a statute once valid can be declared invalid, by the application of the maxim "*cessante ratione, legis cessat et ipse lex.*" But, the reason has not ceased. The distinguishing characteristics of the races remain the same. Nor has the word "white" been obliterated from our Constitution. It remains, and with it is retained the ineligibility to office of all save qualified electors under that Constitution. This "classification of our own Constitution" is holly without the scope of any of the amendments relied upon.

It seems to have been assumed throughout, that the statute excludes negroes from the public schools; but, if the alternative be either to declare the section void, or to construe it as positively commanding the Board of Trustees to establish a separate school for the education of negroes, the latter course should be adopted. The rules on this subject are thus expressed by the text writers: "As a conflict between the statute and Constitution is not to be implied, it would seem to follow, where the meaning of the Constitution is clear, that the Court, if possible, must give the statute such a construction as will enable it to have effect. This is only saying, in another form of words, that the Court must construe the statute in accordance with the legislative intent; since it is always to be presumed the Legislature designed the statute to take effect, and not to be a nullity. Where a statute directs the doing of a thing for the sake of justice or the public good, the word 'may' is the same as the word 'shall.' The words shall or may are to be construed as imperative in all cases where a public body or officers have been clothed by statute with power to do an act which concerns the public interest or the rights of third persons, and, in such cases, the execution of the power or the doing of the thing required, may be insisted on as a duty, though the phraseology of the statute be permissive merely and not peremptory."

The section in question, as originally enacted in March 18 5, provided that "the Board may establish a separate school for the education of negroes, if deemed advisable by them." As amended, and as it now stands, it simply provides that the Board may establish such separate school. This omission, *ex industria*, of the language expressly leaving the matter to the discretion of the Board, is significant, and though not of itself conclusive, so strengthens the presumptions of legislative intent suggested by the rules of construction above quoted, as to demonstrate the possibility of construing the statute as imperative. Hence it would follow, that the duty enjoined upon the Trustees is to establish a separate school—not to admit the applicant to that already established; and, as the writ can only issue to compel the performance of the duty enjoined, and not to compel the doing of what the law prohibits, it results that by awarding the writ, this Court, to all intents, decides that the Legislature is deprived, not only of the power to exclude negroes from the common schools, but also of the power to provide for their education in separate schools; and is compelled, either to give the sanction of law to the intermixture of the two races in the same school—to join whom God has put asunder, or to deprive both races of all educational advantages whatever. A resolution which, it seem to me, can only be arrived at by an equal disregard of principle, precedent and policy.

I think the mandamus should be denied.

GARBER, J.

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TEAS, SUGARS,

COFFEE, SPICES,

SYRUPS, CAN FRUIT,

DRIED FRUIT, OYSTERS,

ANGLES, FLOUR,

RICE, BUTTER,

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

CELEBRATED SOUR MASH WHISKY

Constantly on hand.

THEY RUN THEIR OWN TEAMS

Between this city and Steamboat.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge!

fe24 1m

KELLY & LOWENSTEIN

HAVE REPAIRED DAMAGES,

AND ARE FILLING THEIR STORE

—WITH—

A FINE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

WINES, LIQUORS,

CAN FRUITS,

—AND—

Everything usually kept in a First-class Store of the kind.

THEY INVITE ALL THEIR OLD CUSTOMERS to call and see their NEW STOCK, which they are selling at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ Goods delivered FREE OF CHARGE in all parts of the city.

fe27 1m KELLY & LOWENSTEIN.

REOPENING.

DEMLING & DICKMAN

Have opened their

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE

At No. 15 South C Street,

One door north of Central Market.

An Entirely New Stock

—OF—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

WINES, LIQUORS,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A first-class store of the kind. They will sell nothing but A NO. 1 ARTICLES, and at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES!

CAVIAR, IMPORTED SAUSAGES, and a full assortment of German Fancy Groceries.

CHEESE, FRESH BUTTER, HAMS, EGGS, etc., etc.

Goods delivere FREE OF CHARGE in all parts of the city fe16 1m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

THE BEST GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, AND the

CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN!

DANIEL O'CONNELL,

NO. 158 SOUTH C STREET, VIR.,

IMPORTS DIRECT AND KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand one of the best and completest stocks of GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS in the State.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER,

THE BEST BITTERS IN THE MARKET

And everything in detail belonging to a first-class establishment.

Goods Delivered to all Parts of the City Free of Charge.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,

158 South C street, opposite Savage Works.

fe10 tf

RAILROAD

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

MARK LOVELY, THE PIONEER LIQUOR DEALER, has opened a New Store on F street, near the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Depot. Keeps on hand all kinds of GROCERIES. A Full Variety of the

BEST LIQUORS IN THE COUNTRY,

Candies, Fruit, etc., etc.

Parties going to and coming from Carson are specially requested to call and see him.

fe3 1m MARK LOVELY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS.

R. V. DEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE:

With R. S Mesick, Room No. 4, Medin Building, C Street, Virginia, Nevada.

ap29 tf

W. E. F. DEAL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS IN this State.

OFFICE—ENTERPRISE BUILDING, C Street, Virginia. ja4 tf

R. S. MESICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Rooms No. 2, 3 and 4,

MEDIN BUILDING, C STREET,

mh1 tf Virginia, Nevada.

J. SEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Room No. 5,

MEDIN BUILDING, C STREET,

mh1 tf Virginia, Nevada.

STAGE LINES, ETC.

WOODRUFF & ENNOR'S

STAGES!

CONSISTING OF THE

VIRGINIA STAGE LINE,

Running Six Times Daily between

Steamboat Springs and Virginia City,

And making close connection with

All Trains of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad.

WHITE PINE STAGE LINE,

RUNNING DAILY

FROM HAMILTON,

Via Pinto, Eureka and Mineral Hill,

TO PALISADE.

Concord Coaches (Six-horse Stock); Short Changes; Quick Time and Cheap Fare.

SCHELL CREEK STAGE LINE,

RUNNING TRI-WEEKLY

FROM HUMBOLDT WELLS,

Via Spruce Mountain Mining District,

TO SHELBURN.

WOODRUFF & ENNOR,

mh1 tf Proprietors.

V. & T. R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and After January 26, 1871,

PASSENGER TRAINS

WILL LEAVE

CARSON CITY

—DAILY—

AT 8:00 A. M., 12 M. and 4:0 P. M.

WILL LEAVE

VIRGINIA CITY STATION,

At 7:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M. & 3:45 P. M.

COLD HILL

At 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

WILL LEAVE VIRGINIA CITY AND CARSON daily at 6 A. M., 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Time of transit, two hours.

FARE:

Virginia to Gold Hill.....Twenty-five Cents

Virginia to Carson.....$2 00

Carson to Gold Hill or Virginia.....2 00

Through tickets will be good to Dayton via Mound House, in connection with Folsom & Johnson's Stage Line. H. M. YERINGTON, Superintendent.

Carson, January 29th, 1871. mh1 tf

RAILROAD NOTICE.

PASSENGERS BY THE V. & T. R. R FROM Carson or Virginia to any point on the road, are requested to procure tickets before entering the cars. A difference is made of 25 cents each between ticket rates and rates of fares collected on trains.

H. M. YERINGTON Supt.

Carson, October 12, 1870 mh1 tf

FAST FREIGHT!

THOMAS BROOKS

WILL RUN A DAILY FAST FREIGHT LINE from STEAMBOAT to VIRGINIA CITY and GOLD HILL.

MARK FREIGHT

CARE T. BROOKS, STEAMBOAT.

THOS. BROOKS,

fe13 1m No. 134 North C street.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS, BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES will preserve it.

We now offer a Glass to the public which is pronounced by the most celebrated opticians of the world to be the most perfect, natural artificial help to the human eye ever known.

They are ground under our own supervision, at our own manufactory in New Haven, and are so constructed that the Core or Centre of the Lense comes directly in front of the eye, producing a Clear and Distinct Vision, as in the Natural Healthy Sight, and prevents all unpleasant sensations, such as a Glimmering and Wavering of Sight, Dizziness, etc., peculiar to all others in use.

These Glasses are manufactured from Minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy.

These Glasses are mounted in the finest manner, at our own manufactory, in all styles of Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber and Shell Frames, of the Best Quality.

Their durability cannot be surpassed, and their finish is such as will suit the most fastidious.

For sale by the principal Opticians and Jewelers throughout the country. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Practical Opticians, New York.

For sale only by THOMAS KENT, Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, No. 12 C street, Virginia City, Nevada. fe28 1y

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. BRISACHER

HAS REMOVED

HIS LIQUOR STORE

—TO

NO. 26 SOUTH C STREET,

(Opposite the Enterprise Office.)

Where He Offers the Finest and Most Complete Assortment of

Wines, Liquors, Etc.,

IN THE STATE.

HE BEGS TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS and the public in general that he is just in receipt of a fine assortment of the following brands of

OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

A. A. A., Woodworth, O. K., Davenport,

Stag-head Old Bourbon, E. & Co.

And of the following well known brands of COGNACS:

C. Dupont, Jules Robin, Sazerac de Forge Co., Otard Dupuy.

As well as a LARGE STOCK OF CHAMPAGNE and HOCK WINES, PORT, SHERRY, CLARET and NATIVE WINES, both bottled and in barrels. All kinds of CORDIALS and SYRUPS, and the best of WINE VINEGAR.

BOTTLED ENGLISH ALE and PORTER always on hand; also a full assortment of the BEST BITTERS IN THE MARKET.

He imports all his goods direct from

Eastern and European Markets, and Offer Nothing but the Very Best and Purest Liquors and Wines at Prices Wholesale and Retail, that

☞ DEFY ALL COMPETITION. ☜

Private families can be supplied with the purest and best liquors in the country.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Country buyers and city retail houses and bars will find it to their advantage to call and examine.

Also Agents for Nevada, for the CUNDUBANGO and RENZ BITTERS.

ALEX. BRISACHER,

South C Street, Opposite Enterprise Office,

mh1 1m Virginia, Nev.

THOMAS TAYLOR & CO.,

NO. 72 SOUTH C STREET,

OPPOSITE WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES AND LIQUORS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS, WINES,

AND FINEST BRANDS CHAMPAGNE

IN THE MARKET.

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE IN VIRginia or in bond at San Francisco, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

THOS. TAYLOR & CO.,

72 South C street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, Virginia, Nev. fe20 tf

DALEY'S EXCHANGE,

(FORMERLY DALEY & GOODMAN,)

SOUTH C STREET,

Four doors south of Bank of California.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A FINE ASSORT

TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE

J. T. GOODMAN.....Proprietor

Friday.....March 1, 1872

THE NEWS.

A demonstration was made as if an assassination of Queen Victoria was attempted as she was entering Buckingham Palace yesterday. Extras of the London papers were issued every few minutes, and official statements were made in the House of Lords by Earl Granville and in the House of Commons by Gladstone. It appears that a mere boy, who is a lunatic, carried an unloaded pistol and attempted to make her sign a pardon for all convicted Fenians. The pistol was of such an ancient pattern that it could not have been fired had it been loaded. The boy was taken into custody.

Secretary of War Belknap was examined by a Congressional Committee yesterday on the sales of arms by the Government. He testified that as soon as he suspected the Remingtons of buying for the French Government he stopped the sales.

A dispatch from Matamoras reports that the revolutionists have captured San Luis Potosi. If this report is confirmed, the Juarez Government in Mexico is lost.

The Apache Indians in Arizona have been committing more butcheries.

Harry H. Byrne, late District Attorney of San Francisco, who made his name immortal by his argument in the Fair-Crittenden murder trial, was lying totally unconscious last night, and no hopes were entertained by his physicians of recovery. It was thought he could not survive many hours.

The snow blockade has evidently been broken for the season. We now receive our Eastern mails on schedule time.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

During the Anglo-French and Chinese war in 1856, when the English and French fleets were surprised and demolished by the Taku forts, near the mouth of the Peiho, the Chinese authorities broke up the foreign settlement in Canton, by which act certain property belonging to Americans was destroyed, and for the spoilation of American property at that and other times indemnity was demanded by our Government. After protracted negotiations the Chinese Government settled these claims by the payment of a sum in gross, and when a Board of Adjudication had concluded its labors in 1860, it was found that after paying every just demand against the Chinese Government, there remained a surplus of more than $200,000. In January, 1870, the Secretary of State had this fund in his custody, in the form of United States bonds of the value of $421,000. It has long been a question what to do with this fund, for although the United States has an unquestionable legal title to it, it is equally certain that in equity it belongs to the Chinese. In 1860 President Buchanan, adopting a suggestion of Dr. S. Wells Williams, who had participated in the negotiations relating to the indemnity, recommended that the money should be appropriated for the common good of both nations, and suggested the establishment of a college in China to train American and Chinese interpreters, to the end that diplomatic, scientific and commercial intercourse between the two countries might be facilitated. President Lincoln repeated this recommendation, but the project has slumbered until recently. A committee of gentlemen, headed by Professor Morse, who were appointed at a meeting held in the Cooper Institute, last December, have prepared a bill to establish such a school or college in China, to be supported from the indemnity fund, under the direction of a board of trustees in the United States, which has been presented in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for consideration.

PETTICOATS ON THE STUMP.

Horace Greeley, who has successively been a Fourierite, a Free Lover, a Spiritualist, a Mormon and a Female Suffragist, has suddenly become conservative in almost everything. He notices that Victoria Woodhull, who has really become as preposterous and as intolerable a bore as George Francis Train or the Count Johannes, signifies her purpose of sending out five hundred female orators to make shrill and incoherent the coming Presidential campaign. The *Tribune* adds: "Perhaps she can do it. Who knows? If so, it will add petticoats and picturesqueness to a crusade which has hitherto been somewhat bleak from the lack of those alluring and attractive elements. The twinkle of a No. 2 gaiter with a high heel upon the rostrum would doubtless tickle the great mass-meeting-imagination, stupefied by long contemplation of No. 14 brogans double soled; but we don't think the discourses of the wearers of these bewildering boots would amount to much. It is seriously to be hoped that Mrs. W. will reconsider her alarming resolution and not wantonly flood the land with another deluge of talking virgins. There are surely enough now. With babble of them is the world filled, and of most of them the emptiness is as the emptiness of innumerable drums. Of the other sort, so far as heard from, it would appear that they desire to have as little to do with Mrs. Woodhull as possible." All of which sounds well enough except from the *Tribune*.

A BALLOON ASCENT unprecedentedly satisfactory is reported from Vincennes, France. During the siege of Paris one M. Dupuy de Lome received from the Government of National Defense an offer of $20,000 for a balloon which he undertook to furnish, but it was not finished prior to the capitulation of Paris. About three weeks ago, when all was complete, he made an ascent with thirteen men, and the result seems to have proved to demonstration the perfection of his mode of guiding. The balloon is said to have obeyed the helm with the utmost alacrity, and to have progressed readily in the teeth of the wind. If this goes on, railway and steam-packet stockholders must prepare for a fall. London and Paris will become a three days' journey from New York when the wind favors.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in his capacity as President of the French Societie des Agriculteurs, has written a letter which sets forth the help given to France by the English Quakers since the war. These generous people have bestowed in the most unostentatious way and to the extent of over four millions of francs in the period named. The sum has been proved by regular accounts, writes M. de Lhuys, kept with the exactitude of a commercial house. He expresses the gratitude of Frenchmen in manly and affectionate terms, not only for the help given, but for the delicate manner in which it has been bestowed. There is something fine and touching in these Friends, the professed advocates of peace, thus giving out of their moderate possessions to repair the ravages of war.

SEVERAL Louisville liquor sellers have lately been mulcted for selling liquor to minors, and have posted up a notice requesting that "gentlemen who are under 21 years of age, who desire to obtain intoxicating drinks, will please wear a brass collar, so that bar-keepers may know that they are minors."

THE Attorney General of England lately made a long speech which, when reported in the newspapers, measured eighty-two feet in length.

THE gas bills of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, are over $500 a week.

A GOOD MAN, BUT A LITTLE TOUGH.

In speaking of the attack of Carl Schurz on the Republican party, the Washington *Republican* concludes an article on the subject as follows. We indorse the position, and underwrite every sentence:

> The time has come for us to deal very plainly with this section of malcontent adventurers who propose to serve the Democracy in the guise of Republicanism. The desperation of the cause represented by Mr. Schurz is seen in his present attitude. The issue he has made is neither for Grant or against him; it is an issue against the party. A man who announces that he has made up his mind to betray a party cannot be permitted to speak for it or lead it. If General Washington had taken Benedict Arnold he would have hanged him. According to the *Tribune*, he should have given him an important command in the revolutionary army, and retired himself to "produce harmony." We do not believe in such discipline, nor have we patience with the cowards and time-servers who would counsel further alliance with men like Senator Schurz. That gentleman has gone over to the enemy, and as an enemy we must treat him. If the Republican party is not strong enough to shoot deserters, or at least drive them out of its lines, the sooner it dissolves into a mob the better, for it is no longer a party, but a mob, without a purpose or mission as an organization.

Mr. Schurz is regarded as the champion of the movement of the "Reformers." In another article the *Republican* says:

> Mr. Schurz has put himself on the record as a Republican Senator who will not vote the Republican ticket for the Presidency unless the candidate be another than General Grant. Yet Mr. Schurz is a man who has been fondled and exalted by the party and covered with rare honors. He has never supported General Grant's Administration. One reason for his anger is that the President removed a brother-in-law from office. All we know of this officer is that when appointed it was in place of one of the bravest Generals in the army, and if we were disposed to criticise General Grant it would be for giving a place to a German adventurer at the expense of the gallant General Corse.

Another journal, alluding to Schurz's absurd assault upon the Administration, says:

> Those who listened yesterday to the loud vaunting of Senator Schurz; who patiently bore the infliction of three hours of clap-trap egotism and a vanity that, like the fiend of Milton, knew no bounds; if any of the hearers were not ashamed to witness on the floor of the American Senate a man applauded for pure and simple impudence, rant and cant, they must have taken the other view and laughed "consumedly" to see the frowsy foreigner make such an ass of himself as did Carolles Schurz, who, like his Shakespearian namesake, being caught in a dilemma, fearing the consequences of exposure, reasons as did his noisy namesake:
>
> Ten o'clock: within these three hours 'twill be time enough to go home. What shall I say I have done? It must be a very plausible invention that carries it. They begin to smoke me, and disgraces have of late knocked too often at my door. I find my tongue is too foolhardy, but my heart has the fear of Mars before it, and of his creatures, not daring the reports of my tongue.

As we express it here, Schurz is a good man, "but a little tough."

GOAT ISLAND.

We learn from our San Francisco exchanges that a strong opposition is developing itself among the people of that city to the proposed grant by Congress of any portion of Goat Island to the Central Pacific or any other railroad company, to be used as a depot and terminus. They argue that the bestowment would cause to be erected on the island a warehouse system and a series of wharves and docks which would take from the city a great portion of its trade, and place it in the hands of a powerful company. With San Francisco as a converging point for the main trunk rail roads of the State, trade is diffused. Every branch of business partakes of its benefits. Hence, says the *Call*, "let it once pass from the city, and the company having the island in possession, it is urged, could erect it into a sort of independent colony, with warehouses, stores, shops, boarding houses, etc., supplied by direct means from the company, and thus foster into existence a prosperous town, whose interest would be in rivalry to San Francisco, and draw off from her besides, a considerable share of her ocean commerce." And this seems to be the reason why the people of San Francisco are opposed to the cession of a portion of Goat Island to the railroad company. They should have a better, or present none at all.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

A YOUNG colored man, named George H. Trent, says the San Francisco *Alta* of February 28, is on trial by a jury, in the United States Circuit Court, on an indictment in which he is charged with having robbed the mails while employed in the Postoffice as a porter. Trent demanded a trial by a partial jury—that is, a jury composed of six colored and six white men. The jury is composed of six colored and six white men, but whether he has a partial jury or not is a matter that cannot be determined. The United States District Attorney, in his opening address to the jury, said Trent had been employed in the Postoffice as a porter, and while so employed money was abstracted from packages. Suspicion did not, for some time, rest upon Trent, but suddenly his position financially became changed. He had risen in a short time to affluence and wealth. He wore costly jewelry, sported about the city, drove to the Cliff occasionally with ladies, and made some of the latter valuable presents. His salary could not afford this, and he was suspected and watched. About seven months ago the London and San Francisco Bank delivered at the Postoffice a package containing $1,250 to be forwarded East. This was abstracted, and Trent was found to have disappeared. He was arrested in Chicago and brought back to this city, and has since been in the County Jail awaiting trial. The case occupied the Court all day yesterday. It will probably be concluded to-day. The testimony points strongly to the commission of the robberies by the prisoner, but it is mainly circumstantial.

GENERAL ALEXANDER, says the San Diego (Cal.) *Union*, will recommend the construction of a dam to prevent the San Diego River from running into San Diego Bay. It is well known to the old residents of this city that the San Diego River has deposited large quantities of earthy matter at its entrance into the bay, and they have reason to fear that the deposit is encroaching upon the ship canal to an alarming extent. A resident of old town informs us that a large ship that brought him here anchored opposite the mouth of the river at a point where the water is now not a foot deep, and that large, well-filled water casks were made into a raft close up to the road immediately south of old town and floated out to the vessel. A long time ago the necessity of turning the river was well understood, and an attempt was made by the Government, the work being superintended by Lieutenant Derby. A frail dam was made and the first flood that came washed it away. The large quantity of earth loosened and thrown up by Derby in this attempt was all emptied into the bay, doing immense damage. The river, now entirely dry, in times of floods becomes a mammoth stream, deep and wide enough to float the "Great Eastern."

EDWARD L. WRIGHT, a lad of sixteen, who disappeared from San Francisco on the 28th of January, has been heard from. It will be remembered that he went away at the time without leaving word with his parents, not even taking his clothes, and left a large sum of money to his credit in the Pacific Bank. His parents thought he had been foully dealt with until Monday, when they were informed the young man had enlisted in the navy on board the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island. The young man had a strong desire to try a "life on the ocean wave" for a while, and about the 1st of February came up to the navy yard and enlisted for one year. He is now sick and tired of it, and very anxious to go back to school once more. As he is a minor, the Government will not receive boys of his age in the service without the permission of their parents.

THE jury in the case of several members of the Miners' Union, charged with riot, on trial before Justice Logan last Saturday, says the Reese River *Reveille* of February 26, failed to agree, and after being out about six hours, there being no probability of a verdict, was discharged by the Court. We understand that the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The case has been postponed until Tuesday, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., and a venire issued for fifty jurors, returnable at that time. As the matter is in process of judicial investigation, we refrain from publishing any of the details of the trial on Saturday, or commenting upon the case until it shall have been finally disposed of.

THE two young men named Wash Patterson and Bill Orick, who were tried for stage robbery recently at Mineral Hill, and acquitted for want of evidence, says the Eureka *Sentinel* of February 26, have been rearrested on a charge of highway robbery, found by the Grand Jury. Deputy Sheriff Woods, of Elko county, took them to the County Jail at Elko. Woods found where they had borrowed shotguns on the day of the stage being stopped.

MRS. WAKELEE, who resides near Vallejo, has killed this season 191 divers, besides a large number of geese and a great many birds of different kinds. She skinned the divers, tanned the skins and made a beautiful robe of them, which she sent East to her brother. In addition to this exploit she has stuffed this Winter about 100 birds.

A DISPATCH, dated at Medicine Bow, February 27, says: Charles Harris, conductor of a freight train, when near Cooper Lake, last night, fell between two coal cars and was instantly killed. He was one of the oldest conductors in the employ of the company on this part of the road, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

THE challenge of the giant powder men who have been at work at the Eureka mine, Nevada county, Cal., offering a wager of $500 that with six men they can do more work in one month than the same number of men using the common black powder can do in two months, still remains without any "taker."

A LARGE frame warehouse, be onging to Willis Faught, at Faught's Station, on the line of the railroad above Santa Rosa, Cal., burst open February 23. It was stored full of grain, and the heavy rains had so softened the earth that the weight inside burst the walls asunder.

THE steel boilers now in use at the New Almaden quicksilver mines are the first ever made on the Pacific coast.

SCUDDER, of the Petaluma (Cal.) *Journal and Argus*, will shortly start a daily paper in that town.

THERE is trouble between the Cornishmen and Chinamen employed at the New Almaden mines.

THE funeral of Chief Justice Sprague, at Sacramento last Tuesday, was largely attended.

BORN.

In Virginia, February 29, to the wife P. J. Kennedy, a daughter.

In Carson, February 28, to the wife of Louis B. Epstein, a son.

In Sacramento, February 27, to the wife of J. S. Harbison, a daughter.

In Sacramento, February 27, to the wife of Maurice Fitzgibbon, a son.

In Colfax, February 16, to the wife of George B. McCullonet, a son.

In San Francisco, February 25, to the wife of William Forner, a son.

In San Francisco, February 21, to the wife of S. H. Barnhisel, a daughter.

In San Francisco, February 22, to the wife of William Oliver, a son.

In San Francisco, February 23, to the wife of A. Aaron, a daughter.

In San Francisco, February 24, to the wife of P. J. Marion, a son.

MARRIED.

In Virginia, February 29, by Justice Young, Henry Lewis to Emma A. Carroll.

In San Francisco, February 24, Frederick A. Frisius to Minna Frick.

In San Francisco, February 22, F. A. Huntington to Laura C. Folger.

In Stockton, February 25, Wm. A. Brace to Mary L. Manning.

In Stockton, February 26, C. Lagarrique to Jesus Ramirez.

In Yreka, February 15, Stephen Farington to Maggie Jones.

In Yreka, February 12, Aaron Noble to Sarah Harrison.

DIED.

In Bullionville, February 21, Mathias Kas, aged about 25 years.

In the County Hospital at Ploche, February 23, Patrick Donohoe, aged about 40 years.

In Eureka, February 25, Mark H. Ferguson, aged 31 years.

In Sacramento, February 27, August Fritz, aged 21 years.

In Sacramento, February 27, Mrs. Rosa Williams, aged 28 years.

At Mormon Island, February 27, Mrs. Lucinda Holmes, aged 51 years.

Near Knight's Landing, Sutter county, February 20, J. K. Cobb, aged 43 years.

In San Francisco, February 25, Geo. S. Roswell, aged 44 years.

In San Francisco, February 24, John McElroy, aged 26 years.

In San Francisco, February 24, Robt. A. McClellan, aged 42 years.

In San Francisco, February 24, Mrs. Ann Dougherty, aged 46 years.

In San Francisco, February 26, Wm. Hughes, aged 54 years.

In Oakland, February 24, Desgranges Victon, aged 60 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. PRICE'S DISPENSARY,

No. 22 South C Street, Virginia City,

(Whole Second Floor Enterprise Building.)

OFFICE HOURS.

9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Consultation free. Examination $1. Fees $5 to $50.

SKILLFUL ATTENTION

Given to all classes of disease. No idle pretensions or imposture, no flattering or experiments, no injurious drugs, but careful examination and the most reliable treatment; the best remedies approved by science and experience, which may cure you though discouraged and hopeless.

SPECIALTIES.

Diseases of the EYE and EAR, THROAT, LUNGS and HEART, LIVER and KIDNEYS, and all Chronic, Constitutional and Blood Diseases.

Asthma, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Scrofula, Piles, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, etc., cured.

LADIES out of health assured of prompt relief.

CANCERS and TUMORS removed without the knife.

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES.

Surest and quickest known for all Private Diseases of both sexes, young and old. The worst cases of STRICTURE and CHRONIC VENEREAL DISEASES quickly relieved. NO MERCURY used.

Where from bad treatment any symptom remains, a Radical Cure should be sought at once from Dr. Price.

Travelers supplied with Medicine, etc., at short notice.

TO YOUTHS AND MEN.

The only perfect cure, permanent and reliable, for Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc., worth $1,000 to the unfortunate. No quackery or deception. The fullest guarantee given. All business strictly confidential. Those who cannot call in person should write their case fully, age, married or single, cause, symptoms, duration of illness, etc., and inclose $1 fee. Address R. PRICE, M. D.,

fe26 tf Virginia City, Nevada.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints, which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose of Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Lucorrhea arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

Prepared and sold by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

CRANE & BRIGHAM,

ja24 3m Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

INDIGESTION is the cause of nine-tenths of all diseases the living machine is subject to. Give tone to the stomach and digestive organs, and you will save more than half in your doctor's bills. DR. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED IXL BITTERS are recommended by all physicians to Dyspeptics and for all Complaints of the Liver and Digestive Organs. See advertisement in another column. fe4 3m

"I AM THANKFUL!"—In my letter of the 12th instant, I advised you of the progress of my case under the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS, and now I am thankful to be able to say that they have effected a perfect cure. Not a sign of Scrofula now exists on my person. Respectfully, yours,

fe27 1w THOS. M. GRINDLEY, Helena.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

L A T E S T N E W S .

J. BARNERT'S

SAN FRANCISCO CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Has received the latest and most fashionable styles of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. A full and complete assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc. Also, a fine and large variety of Hats and Boys' Clothing. Remember the name and place of the San Francisco Clothing Store—next door to the Bank of California. J. BARNERT.

feltf

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, Sore Lips, Dryness of the Skin, etc., cured at once by HEGEMAN'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. It keeps the hands soft in all weathers. See that you get Hegeman's. Sold by all Druggists. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents. Manufactured only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York. Postoffice Box 2,223. fe20 2m

R. P. HALL & Co., Nassau, N. H., proprietors of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, publish a treaties on the Hair, which they will send free to any one on application. This is a valuable little book. Send for it.

fe27 1w

"THEIR NAME IS LEGION," may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption. Science has of late years sensibly diminished the number, and it is gratifying to know that DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has created a potent influence in attaining this end. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS."

fe15 1m

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE!

Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE." It improves appetite and digestion, and is unrivaled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. Lea & Perrins to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

oc24 6m Agents, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING in the Postoffice, February 29, 1872. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters."

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Jewett	Hannon H	Rinewalt D W
A'Hern J	Handley I S	Rock Jas
Armitage Jos	Hanson A J	Rallo Wm
Armour J	Harvil E	Rooney J W
Atkinson L	Harris Thos	Robinson J S
Averell F	Harris Jno	Roberts F-2
Bayern A	Havens & Harvey	Row Thos
Baker E	Hazzeltin S	Rallo Jas
Barrett W H	Hawkins P	Rose A
Barnett Geo	Hayes A	Rodgeas W B
Barclay W H	Ham A	Sands Thos H
Bewzley T G	Heinrich F	Sanders Geo-3
Beaman H O-2	Henessey R	Sanders C W
Berry H	Henrichs H C	Sanderson W-2
Billings Jno-3	Hicks W J	Schallers Chas
Beydinger A	Hefern M	Schroder Chas
Blair P H	Hersfield Chas	Schmitt A
Blaney Richd	Houghton A P	Seaman Saml J
Black F	Honahan L L	Shulock S W
Bodwell J D	Hocton W T	Sheridan W J-
Bryant Jno	Hooper R	Sheany Chas
Brosnan Wm-2	Halan Jas	Sheridan N
Brown S	Harnbrook S	Simmons C W
Brown Wm W-2	Horne J	Simmons Chas
Callen D E	Horwitz H	Slighter C S
Campbell Jno	Howard J C	Sloss J H
Cambell Wm	Howard Chas	Smith J F
Cason Piere	Honter Geo	Southworth H-2
Carter Pat	Huff P	Squier Z
Chase R A	Hughes R	Stange F
Chambers H	Jewell J	Stewart Thos
Chatterton C R	Jones Jno-3	Stearns D
Christie J	Knight Jno	Stienzel J S
Clow B	Lackey Thos	Stewart R M G-2
Clark R	Lafferty H B	Steel Jno
Clark E-3	Lamb R W	Steel Jno A
Cox L-2	Lawrence Chas	Sullivan Chas-2
Cox J	Marden C W	Summ A
Casper Jno	Martin F F	Sullivan Wm
Coats Fras	Mallay Jno	Taylor F
Conger P	Mitchell J F	Thomson J E V
Coster L	Morrison S P	Thomas A
Cale Capt M	Murphy Jno	Thomson A A
Cook R A	Murphy Mr	Thomson J E-2
Cook Geo	Murray W A	Thomson Jas
Cooney Martin	Mullaly E	Tickell Sas-2
Creale J	Mullet Ohas	Tiddy Jos
Corcoran D	Mullay Pat	Timmons Jno
Creighton Wm	Mulcahy D	Tye I H
Crase Ed-2	Murphy W J	Toms Jos
Crase I H-2	Murphy Jno D	Tocken R B
Creighton Chas	McAdams Wm	Torbett R
Davidson A-2	McBean C E	Tomkins Jas
Davidson N M	McCracken Wm	Troy C P
Davis S	McKey Jas	Trumbath J-2
Davis Wm	McCourt Jas	Trembath Jas
Deville F	McDonald J H	Tregloan Saml
Days Geo	McGentry Jas	Tryon M C
Devine J C	McGregor D	Tully J T
De Antie	McLachlen Wm	Tuypert F A
Dick S B	McNight J H	Turner A G
Dinohoske F	McLennon A	Varbeck H
Dininger Jno	McKenney G W	Vemetto A
Doyle Jno-2	McKissock J	Vancleif E
Donahoe M-2	McNeill Capt L	Vosburg Wm N
Doane Wm Hy	McSorley Jno	Van Harn I
Dahle Jno	Nelson G W	Wallace F B
Duran F	Nichols R	Wallace Wm
Edgar Thos	Night Jas	Wall J S & Co
Elliott K	Oates Wm H	Wallace H W
Fay W	Oates J	Ward & Davis
Fothergill J	O'Farrell Jno	Warren G H
Forsyth R H	O'Leary D	Walterson Wm
Foster Jno Jr	O'Toole Jas-3	Walterson D
Foss L	Ollier T	Welden F M
French R	Patterson Jas	Weber F
Fallnaer M	Pascual S	Weeber Wm
Gates Sas	Penhall Jno	Webster J L
Gary D	Pendaroes I S	Whittier N T
Gardner Geo	Petch Jno-2	White W J
Garlick J	Pearce W	Whipple Chas
Garret Jas	Philipson Isaac	Wines N C
Gehnbz Wm	Paschel J B-2	Winters J B-2
Gilkey B F	Pofer H S	Williams Jas
Gifford L G-2	Prior W L	Williams M D
Glander Jno	Predeaux S	Williams W B
Gassman E	Quine M	Williams Thos
Goldstein A	Recard C G	Williams Alex
Goldsworty S	Reilly P M	Williams Jas-2
Graves C	Richards Thos	Williams Wm
Grant Jas	Riorden Jno D	Wood W L
Hambery L	Ryan Wm	York A P
	Zimmerman R E	

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Sec'ty of State, St. Pauls, Minn.; Mrs. O. Wick, Marrillo Place, San Francisco, Cal.; L. S. Taylor, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal.; Thos. Donohue, in care of Father O'Callegban, U. S.; Leevigi Liposi, Carson City, Nev.; Mrs. John A. Ayers, Kewanee, Henry county, Ill.

mh1 1t D. O. ADKISON, P. M.

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF LONDON,

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

Capital Stock subscribed, $8,000,000 00
Capital Stock paid up.... 3,500,000 00
Total Cash Assets..... 6,212,525 48

INCREASE

IN ASSETS, FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1871, after paying all losses, including those at Chicago,

$496,510 40.

☞ This Company's business is devoted EXCLUSIVELY to FIRE INSURANCE, and it is the ONLY ENGLISH COMPANY represented in America, doing a Fire Ingurance Business, with an ample Capital and large accumulated Funds NOT LIABLE FOR LIFE OR MARINE LOSSES. ☜ The prudent management, enormous income and large resources of this Company, have enabled it to survive the disasters of the past year, without any extraordinary demand on the Home Office, or the levy of any assessment upon its Shareholders. The business of the first ten months of 1871 shows an increase of assets equal to a HALF MILLION DOLLARS, which result it is safe to assume is without parallel among companies doing an extended agency business.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
General Agents for Pacific Coast.

GEORGE W. HOPKINS,

No. 48 South B Street, and

J. P. MARTIN,

At Agency of Bank of California,

AGENTS FOR VIRGINIA.

W. H. BLAUVELT, Agent, Gold Hill.
RICE & THORPE, Agents, Carson City.
mh1 1m

ROUGHING IT!

By MARK TWAIN.

Also—Sights and Sensations in Europe.

IN ADDITION TO VIRGINIA CITY, THE UNdersigned has secured the Sole Agency of the above Popular Works for ORMSBY and WASHOE COUNTIES, and will canvass and deliver Books to subscribers as early as the weather will permit.

fe29 1m MRS. E. DEEBLE.

NEW TO-DAY.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION

AT THE PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE STORE

23 SOUTH C STREET,

Opposite Enterprise Building, Virginia City, Nev.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO ANnounce to his customers and the public generally that he has made a still further reduction in the prices of his goods, as will be seen by the following

LIST OF PRICES!

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR.

	Sell.	Worth.
Ladies' Bronze Balmorals	$6 00	$7 50
Ladies' Bronze Balmorals, brass heels	6 50	8 00
Ladies' foxed Balmorals, high cut, scolloped tops	3 50	4 00
Ladies' foxed Balmorals, high cut, double soles, scolloped	4 00	5 00
Ladies' foxed Balmorals, high cut, double soles	3 00	4 50
Ladies' Kid and Goat Balmorals, high cut and scolloped	4 00	5 00
Ladies' Goat and Glove Kid Congress Gaiters	3 50	4 50
Ladies' foxed Congress Gaiters	3 00	4 00
Ladies' foxed Cong. Gaiters, double soles	3 50	4 50
Ladies' foxed Calf Congress Gaiters, double soles	3 50	4 50
Ladies' Calf Balmorals, high cut	3 00	4 00
Ladies' Carpet and Goat Slippers	1 00	1 25
Misses' foxed Balmorals, high cut, scolloped tops	3 00	4 00
Misses' Goat Balmorals, high cut, scolloped tops	2 50	3 00
Misses' Calf Balmorals, high cut	2 25	2 75
Misses' Cong. Gaiters, all kinds	1 00	3 00
Children's Calf Balmorals	1 75	2 00
Children's Goat Balmorals, high cut, scolloped tops	2 00	2 50
Children's Oil Dress Goat Button Gaiters	2 50	3 00
Ladies' & Misses' Rubber Overshoes	1 00	1 50

GENTS' WEAR.

Fine French Calf tap-sole Boots, San Francisco make	7 00	8 00
Fine French Calf double-sole Boots, San Francisco make	7 00	8 00
Gents' Congress Gaiters, box toes	4 50	6 00
Gents' Oxford Ties, screwed	3 50	4 00
Boys' Fine French Calf Boots	5 00	6 00
Boys' Fine French Cal. Boots, tap soles, screwed and nailed	4 50	5 50
Men's Rubber Overshoes	1 00	1 50

N. B.—Gents' Fine Calf Dress Boots made to order, $13. Gents' Fine Calf Dress Boots made to order, double sole, $15.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Best Santa Cruz Sole Leather...30 cts. per pound
Hungarian Nails, 6 pounds.....$1 00
Iron Nails, 8 pounds.....$1 00
Steel Shanks.....50 cents per dozen
Best San Francisco made Lasts...75 cts. per pair

A large stock of Jodot and other brands of CALF and KIP SKINS sold lower than ever before in Virginia City. M. GUNDLACH,

mh1 tf 23 South C street, Virginia City, Nev.

BURRALL,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF C AND TAYLOR STREETS,

HAS ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVing, a

MOST COMPLETE,

FRESH AND PERFECT STOCK

OF EVERY VARIETY OF

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Which may be needed here, and GUARANTEED AT ACTUAL

EASTERN PRICES!

Which is a great reduction from former rates in Virginia, and in all cases AS LOW, and in many LESS than in San Francisco, saving time, trouble and expense to customers; and prices shall go STILL LOWER, if possible, being determined to make it THE INTEREST OF ALL BUYERS of anything in the line to give us their orders.

Anything not in stock when called for will be ordered at once direct, and supplied at shortest notice.

DON'T FAIL, when needing any article in the line, to

SAVE YOUR MONEY

BY PATRONIZING THE

Pioneer Book Store,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WILL. H. BURRALL,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER FOR CALIFORNIA,

N. E. Cor. C & Taylor Sts., Virginia, Nev.

ja7 ned tf

PIPER'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 4, 1872.

Burned Out by the Terrible Fire which Destroyed Ploche, Nevada, September 16, 1872.

DR. D. VIRGIL GATES

HAS RETURNED TO HIS OLD HOME, VIRginia, Nev., and will resume the practice of medicine as soon as he raises a little money necessary to start on. He trusts the object in view will be sufficient apology for asking his friends and the ladies and gentlemen of Virginia, Gold Hill and vicinity to be present at PIPER'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1872, on which occasion your humble servant will endeavor to give an equivalent for the half dollar invested—which is the price of tickets—by presenting Tragic, Comic, Serious, Humorous and Pathetic Readings and Recitations from Favorite Poets, Imitations of Celebrated Orators and Actors, and Delineations of Yankee, Irish, Dutch, Scotch, French and Pike County Characters—the entire forming a pleasing variety of Gaieties and Gravities.

☞ Several Volunteers will assist.

TICKETS ONLY HALF A DOLLAR. Front seats reserved for ladies and their escorts.

Doors open at 7. Xcitement to commence at 8 o'clock.

[News copy.] mh1 td

A CHANCE

IN THE LIVERY BUSINESS

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED

A. S. OLIN'S WELL KNOWN LIVERY STABLE,

On B street, are now prepared to furnish

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SADDLE HORSES,

At very Reasonable Rates.

By fair dealing with everybody and in every particular, we hope to retain all the old patrons of the establishment and to make many new friends

mh1 tf DERBY & GARHART.

CANDY MANUFACTORY,

COFFEE, REFRESHMENT AND OYSTER SALOON,

No. 76 South C Street,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Company's.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW PREPARED to furnish CANDIES of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at the shortest notice and at the lowest possible prices. FANCY CAKES MADE TO ORDER, in the Best Style and of the Choicest material.

EASTERN and CALIFORNIA OYSTERS IN THE SHELL, served up in any style desired.

BALLS and PARTIES supplied at the Shortest Notice.

A Full and Complete Assortment of CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc., always on hand, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

mh1 tf J. M. PLURSHUTZ & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE Business. The house is now doing a good business, is thoroughly furnished, and everything about the establishment is in first-rate order. The owner being sick and about to leave the State, will sell on very reasonable terms. For particulars, apply at 22 South E street, back of Piper's Opera House. fe22 tf

WANTED TO RENT,

A HOUSE OF FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, in good repair and good location. Address HOUSE, at this office. fe29 3t*

F. SCHOENEMAN,

GUNSMITH AND CUTLER,

NO. 19 NORTH C STREET

Opposite the Postoffice

fe3 tf

NEW TO-DAY.

BANNER BROTHERS,

NEW YORK.

BANNER BROTHERS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

BANNER BROTHERS,

NEVADA, CAL.

BANNER BROTHERS,

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

FINE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES,

FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

THE VERY BEST GOODS

—AT—

The Very Lowest Prices,

—AT—

**BAN

TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE

Friday.....March 1, 1872

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MINING STOCK REPORT.

REPORTED BY G. T. MARYE, 58 SOUTH C STREET, VIRGINIA

No.	Name of Stock.	Opening.	2d Call.	Closing
	MORNING REPORT			
300	Alpa	.....	.....	6⅝ b30
20	Alpha	29	.....	28
5	Belcher	.....	.....	575 s90
25	Buckeye	.....	.....	4⅞
15	Crown Point	.....	.....	705
140	Con. Virginia	32	33 b30	31
180	Chollar-Potosi	55	59	58½ s60
200	Caledonia	9¾	9⅝	10⅛ b30
455	Daney	.....	.....	2¾
1100	Eureka Con	25¼	25	24¾
81	Gould & Curry	180	170	180 b30
85	Hale & Norcross	.....	.....	240
20	Imperial	85	90	87½
350	Julia	8	8⅛	8⅛ b30
50	Kentuck	240 b30	.....	255
1110	Meadow Valley	18¾	18½	18⅛ s30
670	Ophir	45	49	47
135	Overman	50 b30	48	46
770	Phœnix	4⅜ s90	.....	4¾ b30
4015	Pioche	15	15½ b30	14½
685	Raymond & Ely	133	132	131⅞
50	Savage	215	210	207½
40	Seg. Belcher	54	55	54
1800	Sierra Nevada	28	25½	26
250	Succor	6	.....	6½
195	Yellow Jacket	72	71	71¾
180	Washo'n & Creole	.....	.....	6¾
	EVENING REPORT			
845	Eureka Con	25 b30	24½	24¾
235	Gould & Curry	175	167½	164
340	Golden Chariot	12½	12¾	13 b30
121	Hale & Norcross	245	250	255
630	Meadow Valley	18¾ b30	18¼	18¾
310	Mahogany	10	9½	9⅝
315	Ophir	46	48	47 s30
180	Orig. Hid. Treas.	9	8¾	9
2455	Pioche	15½	16	15½ s30
305	Raymond & Ely	130	131 b30	129
60	Savage	212	211	217½
475	Sierra Nevada	26	26¾	26¼ s30
395	Yellow Jacket	71½	73 b30	71

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

BY WOODRUFF & ENNOR'S LINE.

W D Pollock	J P Hall	Mr Kelsey
J Hunter	D Bell	J Burton & lady
J H Hardy & wf	Frank Rivers	General Van Bokkelen
Mr Bonnifield	E Sissa	
Mr Bolet	V Hilderbrand	J Sweet
C Gilman	Mr Haggarty	Mr Morrow
J P Kay	Mr Greenleaf	R Bohn
R Jones	W Richards	Mr Barrett
C Raddy	W Betts	R Brewer
Mr Jeffreys	W Jones	Miss Jones
Miss Brown	Miss Smith	Miss Myers
Miss McComb	J King	Mr Haggarty
C Foulks	E Baggs	D Lopes
I. P Knapp		

DEPARTURES.

C Stevens	Mrs Brown	J P Rigg
Mr Orndorff	J Martin	J Fetch
J Block	Edith Sittley	

A FALSE SMALL-POX ALARM.—It appears that we were misinformed in regard to there being a case of small-pox at the Clipper Gap hay yard. There is no man there who is sick of small-pox or of anything else—not even of a bad cold. How the story got started no one appears to know. The announcement that there was a case of small-pox at the hay yard, caused all that were obliged to pass that way to give it a wide berth. The ladies, in particular, exhibited many signs of trepidation in sailing by and left in their wake a strong smell of camphor and other disinfectants. All the doctors in the city rushed down to the Clipper Gap yesterday morning to learn the facts in the case, for the satisfaction of themselves and friends; the Mayor of the city and the Chief of Police, as guardians of the public health, went there and there was the "bad man to pay and no pitch hot." Although, in case there had been a case of the disease at the hay yard, it would have been no joking matter; yet, there being none, the chance for fun was too good to be lost. The boys at the yard got an old black sheep which was running about the place and put him to bed in a room in the rear of the office. As each of the doctors and anxious officials arrived he was escorted to the rear room, the covers turned down and the awful-looking face of the patient disclosed. This was well enough for them, but we wish it to be distinctly understood that our announcement was not made as an introduction to the joke of putting the old sheep in bed as a small-pox patient. At the time we stated that there was a case of small-pox at the yard we supposed that such was the fact, as did the gentleman who gave us the information. Now we are happy to be able to say upon the authority of the medical men and all the official scouts who have scoured the city—and particularly that portion of it contiguous to the Clipper Gap hay-yard—that there is not a single case of small-pox in town.

FATHER KENNEDY.—By a notice under the usual head, it will be seen that P. J. Kennedy, of the firm of Kennedy & Mallon, is the proud "parient" of a daughter. The little stranger was out of luck in arriving yesterday, the 29th of February, as she can only have a birthday once in four years, and will therefore miss lots of nice presents. However, as her birthday will always come in leap year, when the gentler sex have more privileges than in any other, it may after all be a sign of good fortune.

FROM THE SNOW BLOCKADE.—The scholars of St. Paul's Church Sunday School will be glad to know that the new library which was purchased in New York last Fall has arrived in good order, together with the prizes for the scholars who were on the roll of honor at Christmas. The goods were detained in the snow blockade, and were ninety-five days on the way. The library will be ready for delivery next Sunday.

THE TIDE OF TRAVEL.—The tide of travel now sets strongly to this city. The arrivals yesterday by stage were over forty, while the departures could have been counted upon the fingers. We may look for a large influx of strangers this Spring and Summer. It is strange that no man who thoroughly understands the business will make his fortune by erecting a first-class hotel in this city.

LITERARY FAVORS.—We acknowledge the receipt of Harper's Weekly, of March 2, Frank Leslie's Illustrated, of the same date, Sporting Times, National Police Gazette, Police News, New York Clipper, Days Doings, etc., from S. S. Atchison's Postoffice News Depot. All the papers named are of the latest dates. He has plenty more of the same and many other publications on sale at his stand.

ARM BROKEN.—A couple of boys were skylarking in an express wagon yesterday morning on South C street—one battering the other over the head with a market basket—when the horse attached to the vehicle became frightened at the clatter, humped up his back and ran away. Both boys fell out of the wagon into the mud, and one of them picked himself up with his right arm broken at the wrist.

MUDDY.—Our streets are again becoming exceedingly sloppy and muddy, and all crossings kept in a passable condition are objects of interest to the pedestrian public. A good pouring shower of two or three hours duration would do for them the work done for the stables of old Augeas by Hercules.

A CHINESE wood sawyer yesterday went after a woman for whom he was doing a job of wood cutting and tried to chop her with his hatchet. When brought before Judge Young he could not tell a lie and was fined $50.

THE Justis Company are running a tunnel from Gold Canyon to their mine for the purpose of making an outlet for the water pumped from the lower levels, thus saving the trouble and expense of raising it all the way to the surface.

JUDGE YOUNG'S COURT.—The only criminal case up in this Court yesterday was that of John Chinaman, arrested by officer Coryell for assault; fined $50, and in default of payment was sent up for twenty-five days.

IN TOWN.—Judge Jim Hardy arrived in this city yesterday and will remain here a few days. He did a good half-day's work yesterday at shaking hands with old acquaintances.

THERE is an abundance of water in Carson River at present, and it is not likely that there will be any scarcity for the next eighteen months.

THE Arizona and Globe Companies, American Flat, are both hard at work upon their claims. The Globe folks are taking out and milling ore.

WE acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets for the ball which takes place at Armory Hall, Silver City, on the 7th of March.

A DOG which was yesterday reposing upon the railroad track in Gold Hill, was found in two pieces after the cars passed along.

PIPER'S OPERA HOUSE—DR. D. VIRGIL GATES.—By announcement in another column it will be seen that Dr. Daniel Virgil Gates will give a literary entertainment at Piper's Opera House, next Monday night, March 4, which will be made up of readings, recitations and the like. He had the misfortune to be burned out in Pioche, and trusts that the good-natured people of this city will be willing to assist him in getting a little start. He pledges his word that he will do his utmost to give them the worth of their half-dollar in fun, even though they may find nothing to please them in the more serious parts of the entertainment. He will give comic, serious, humorous and pathetic readings; imitations of celebrated orators, and delineations of Yankee, Irish, Dutch, Scotch, French and Pike county character. Such a mixture of "gaieties and gravities" as he offers we shall not soon see again. As the melodeon company begin their engagement at the Opera House next Thursday night, this is the last purely literary entertainment we shall have in some weeks. Dr. Gates will be assisted by several talented volunteers.

A KANAKA ACCOUNTANT.—A gentleman of this city, who was formerly captain of a whaler called the Lucy Long, has shown us a bill made out for him by a Kanaka boatman, which is something of a curiosity. At Honolulu, Sandwhich Islands, vessels often anchor outside of the reef, at a considerable distance from the inside harbor and town, in order to save wharfage or for other reasons. When thus anchored outside, native boatmed are frequently employed in passing to an fro between the vessels and the town. Our captain had patronized one of these boatmen, and before leaving had the following bill presented to him: "Honolulu, April 9, 1866. Capn ov Loosy Lon too Boteman Jim, dr—Too bin 3 time outsid, at 2 dollers a bin—6 dollers."

OPHIR MINERS OUT.—It was currently reported about town last night that the miners who have been for some days shut down in the Ophir were allowed to come out last evening. We did not see any of them, but have heard that they all keep mum in regard to what may be below; therefore, outsiders are about as wise as before. There was also a report that a guard was stationed at the shaft last night to prevent anxious stockholders from making a raid on the lower regions of the mine. The "paroxsmal prolasis of the moliculis of the gangue" would seem to be on the increase.

SOCIAL PARTY.—The social party given at National Guard Hall last night was a most agreeable social affair. Although the attendance was not so large as was anticipated it was in every other respect a success. The hall was handsomely decorated, the music was good and all passed off smoothly and harmoniously. Notwithstanding the party was given for the benefit of the Public School Library, we saw none of the teachers in attendance. The bad condition of the streets doubtless kept many persons away who would otherwise have been present.

THE BROOKLYN LOTTERY.—The drawing of this lottery will take place as advertised. Arrangements were yesterday made by which all moneys will be deposited at the California Bank in this city. Tickets are selling rapidly and the manager has no doubt that the drawing will take place on the 20th instant. The prizes range in value from $5 to $10,000 in gold coin. Gifts will be awarded in precisely the same manner as at the concert given by the Mercantile Library Association in San Francisco.

A MINING company called the New York have begun sinking a shaft back of the Marysville mill, east of Gold Canyon.

THERE are messages at the Western Union Telegraph office for Felix McCormick, Thomas Freehill and J. Ward.

THE snow is again beginning to disappear from the southern slopes of our surrounding mountains.

EASTERN DISPATCHES

GREAT SENSATION IN LONDON.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

Official Announcements Made in the House of Lords and House of Commons.

IT TRANSPIRES THAT THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN HAD AN UNLOADED PISTOL, AND THAT IF IT HAD BEEN LOADED IT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FIRED.

The Would-be Assassin Only 19 or 20 Years Old and Evidently Insane.

THE GOVERNMENT SALES OF ARMS TO THE FRENCH.

SECRETARY BELKNAP UNDER RIGID EXAMINATION.

THE SALES OF ARMS STOPPED SOON AS REMINGTON WAS BELIEVED TO BE BUYING FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

ADVICES FROM MEXICO

RUMOR THAT THE REVOLUTIONISTS HAVE CAPTURED SAN LUIS POTOSI.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

Schurz presented to-day numerous memorials from various parts of the United States, with 10,407 signatures, transmitted from the city of Boston, protesting against an amendment to the Constitution, incorporating therein a recognition of God or Jesus Christ as an attempt to overthrow the great principles of religious liberty on which this Government was originally founded.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, February 28.

Reports of the discovery of rich deposits of gold in Black Hills continue to be received here and cause great excitement. A gentleman just arrived from Spotted Tail's reservation brings rich specimens of quartz. He says the Indians have large quantities of gold, and it is confidently asserted that the mines will prove far richer than were ever discovered, and that there will undoubtedly be a great rush from here for the gold-fields as soon as navigation opens.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

The Chicago Relief Committee had a final hearing to-day before the Senate Committee on Finance, in favor of the bill to remit duties on building materials for twelve months. They insist that they should not be required to pay duties on new materials, as they paid duty on what were destroyed by the late fire. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, presented to the committee, on behalf of some manufacturers of Chicago, a protest against the passage of the bill. They think it would injure their business.

The Judges and officers of the United States Supreme Court attended in a body this afternoon the funeral of Gowen Clark (colored), doorkeeper of the Judges' cloakroom, who has had charge of that department since 1838.

Maylor & Co., of New York, appeared before the Secretary of the Treasury to-day in reference to a suit for $20,000 against them for alleged violation of the Revenue laws. They claim that the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee in full exonerated them from the charge of criminality, and appealed to Secretary Boutwell to have the suit dismissed.

WASHINGTON, February 29.

The House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department were to-day receiving the testimony of Secretary Belknap. It shows that the sales of arms to the French were stopped by an order in October, 1870, at which time he first discovered that Remington was an agent for the French Government.

General Belknap repeated over and over again to General Dyer that no sales should be made to any agent of the French or Prussian Government. No arms were sold to any agent of the French Government to his knowledge. He had already stated that the amount realized from the sale of arms was $9,748,942. Of this sum $9,409,236 80 has been deposited in the Treasury, as per certificate on file. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars was reported in the hands of depositors. On the 30th of June, 1871, the balance was expended for preparing the stores for sale and fitting them up, etc. In reply to a question by the Chairman as to the discrepancies between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments, Secretary Belknap said he was aware of none. At the close of the fiscal year of the War Department it was the same as the Treasury Department on the 30th of June. As to the Treasury books showing the amounts received for arms, Belknap explained that in almost every case payment was made by cash checks. Margins varying from five to twenty per cent. are required on large transactions to secure the United States, and the checks are cashed as quickly as possible and paid into the hands of the Government agents.

The interrogatory was put—Do you know of your own knowledge that any Government officers are interested in the sale of arms, directly or otherwise?

Answer—I do not. A very strong statement or intimation in connection with this matter was made to me by the Marquis de Chambrun on January 20 last. I asked him to name the persons, and then we went together into a private room, when I again asked him to name such persons or make a statement over his signature or indite a statement, by which I could convict of fraud any one of these officers or other persons connected with the Government. He did not do so. I kept a memorandum of the statement that he did make to me; but it contains nothing from which I can obtain information relative to any officer of the Government. I begged him to give me specific information; but he had none. Our conversation went further, but I got nothing bearing on the point.

The chairman said he had invited Sumner to appear and to give any facts he might have to offer; but he had not come forward.

In order to arrange for an examination and obtain official statements which the Secretary indicated his readiness to furnish, and being desirous that the investigation should be thorough, the committee adjourned until next Tuesday.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroads to-day, agree to report favorably on the bill introduced by Senator Scott yesterday, relating to the Texas Pacific Railroad. The only amendment not merely verbal is one chartering the branch road from Fulton, Ark., to intersect the main line between Marshall and Dallas, Texas. This branch is given the right of way but no subsidy.

The Senate New York Custom-house Committee will commence its sessions next Monday in this city. General Horace Porter will be the first witness examined.

NEW YORK, February 28.

Counsel will sum up to-morrow in the preliminary Stokes trial.

NEW YORK, February 29.

A special from Matamoras says it is reported that the revolutionists under General Trevino had captured San Luis Potosi.

An Albany dispatch says the Judiciary Committee will recommend the impeachment of Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

At the village of Bellvidere, near Elmira, Postmaster Bullock has been arrested on a charge of persistently robbing the mails in his office. In one instance a bag containing $5,000 was rifled.

In the case of the killing of Mrs. Brown by the Hudson River Company's dummy engine recently, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the company are directly responsible for her death.

One of the matters which is said to have been presented to the Judiciary Committee against Judge Cardozo, charges him with holding a decision in a simple case since 1870, and then asserting that the notes of the case had been lost and he could not decide it. The suit was one for the recovery by a sister of a descendant of property left her.

The impression is prevalent that while Leet & Co. may lose the General Order business they will continue to keep their bonded warehouse.

It is understood that the District Attorney cannot prosecute the merchants who bribed the Custom-house officials on testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, the statute exempting such witnesses from liability. If independent proof arises for the prosecution of officials it will be made the basis of suits against merchants.

An interviewer with ex-Secretary Seward at Auburn yesterday elicited his opinions on the Washington Treaty. He considers that a great omission exists in the present, in that it does not insist on an apology by England for the Queen's proclamation; but that war with England is impossible, and that the time for the settlement of the Alabama claims has not yet arrived. The demand for a sum of money for consequential damages, in his opinion, is beneath the dignity of our Government.

An Ottawa dispatch states that Hon. James Howe condemns the policy of England in withdrawing troops from Canada, and predicts a rupture between the home Government and that of the Dominion if a better understanding is not arrived at, and urges independence as the only course open to the Canadians, and asks the people to prepare for separation.

Remington & Sons deny the injurious statements reproduced in this country relative to French arms contracts.

WASHINGTON, February 29.

The Japanese Embassy reached Washington this afternoon. They were met at the depot by Mori, Japanese Charge d'Affaires to this Government. They were accompanied by Governor Cooke, General Chipman and General Myers, of the United States Army, who had been detailed by the Department to take charge of the Embassy during the time they remain here. After a brief salutation Governor Cooke was introduced, and in a short speech welcomed the distinguished gentlemen to the Capital of the United States. Iwakura replied briefly, returning thanks for the cordial welcome, and without further ceremony the entire party entered carriages in waiting and were driven to their hotel. To-day there will be no official reception or ceremonies of any kind, excepting the brief ones above mentioned. The Embassy will occupy about fifty rooms of the Arlington Hotel, and two entire buildings on the opposite side of Pennsylvania avenue.

NEW YORK, February 29.

Following is a list of passengers for San Francisco by the Rising Star, which sailed to-day: Rear Admiral T. A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; F. T. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. H. Emory, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. A. Converse, U. S. N.; Geo. Remersnyder, U. S. N.; James Mitchell, Edwin W. Church, Mrs. D. K. Fennell and two children, Mrs. M. E. Hewitt and maid, M. B. Jarvis, H. Von Schmidt and two children, John W. Carmany, John Kramer and wife, A. Wirson, J. E. Root, Hobert Canfield, Wm. M. Lambert and wife, Mrs. Candida Walse, Mrs. E. Sterling, C. Stagg and family, James Barkley, C. J. Boalt and family, Mrs. Kate Ryan, T. Shaw, M. Kentworth, J. G. Verplanck and family, Mr. Junech and child.

Up to 3 o'clock the twelfth juror had not been obtained in the trial of Mayor Hall.

In the Stokes case District Attorney Garwin, on replying to the remarks of Stokes' counsel, said it was said by Stokes' counsel that the Grand Jury was packed. Who packed it? Not Colonel Fisk, for he did not know he was to be shot.

Graham, of Stokes' counsel (interrupting)—No; but he packed the jury because he was going to shoot Stokes!

This created a sensation, which was checked by the Judge.

ST. LOUIS, February 29.

The libel suit of Spencer Ball against the *Evening Dispatch* of this city, for $10,000, on account of the publication of a police item, was decided to day. A verdict of one cent damages was given plaintiff.

Five inches of snow fell here last night. It is reported that there was a still heavier fall south of here.

NEW YORK, February 29.

The Court to-day heard the arguments of Messrs. Bartlett and McKeon, counsel of Stokes, who addressed the jury in substantiation of their plea that the drawing and all the proceedings in obtaining the Grand Jury by which the indictment was found against Stokes were illegal.

In the Common Pleas Court Mayor Hall and counsel appeared, and a crowd was present. A full jury in Mayor Hall's case has been selected.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

Cole moved to take up the bill to lease to San Francisco part of the Presidio Reservation for a public park. The bill was not taken up.

Logan, from the Committee on Elections, reported adversely to the claim of Abbott to a seat from South Carolina.

Carpenter, for himself and Rice, made a minority report in favor of Abbott.

Cole asked that the Senate dispose of the pending resolutions so as to hear the reports of the Committee on Appropriations.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to French agents, and Sumner addressed the Senate. He said that during the unaccustomed interest which this debate has excited, I cannot fail to note that it has wandered from any original purpose of mine into fields which I have no desire to enter. I shall try to bring it back to the real issue, which I hope to present without passion or prejudice; and here, sir, I declare what is the only rule of my life, that in what I say to-day there shall not be a single word which is not prompted by a love of truth and a desire for justice; which I venture to ask you to remember. He then referred to late events in New York, and said there was a cry for reform everywhere. The abuses developed in ordnance offices were the the subject of universal scandal, and it was time that something was done to arrest the suspicion thrown on our officials. His resolution had been met by various objections. He had been charged with introducing politics, and allusions had been made to the Presidential election.

Logan interrupted and asked that the ladies be permitted to occupy the cloakroom.

Hamlin objected, stating that two field days in one session were enough. [Murmurs of disprobation.]

Sumner continued. He was earnest for the reform of the civil service and should always vote for every inquiry having that object in view. He had never heard of this matter of the sale of arms until weeks after the meeting of Congress, and then from distinguished native-born citizens who had not been mentioned in debate. He did not believe the introduction of the resolution would prejudice the German Emperor on the San Juan question, as the whole matter was known in Berlin long before the introduction of the resolution in the Senate. He then referred to the Alabama claims, and said that if our demands against England could not be prosecuted except at the expense purely of our own Government, they were not worth the terrible price. He next turned to the pending resolution and said that it presented a general question whether it is not a sufficient reason for inquiry into the sale of arms during the French and German war. This naturally divided itself into two questions, the first relating to international duty and the second relating to misfeasance on the part of our officials, and involving what may be called a money question. Sumner discussed both these points at length, and said an investigation cannot be refused without setting at defiance the rules of decency and common sense.

The question was then taken on Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Conkling's amendment, directing an inquiry whether an American Senator had held an unauthorized communication with any foreign Government or its agent. Adopted.

The motion was lost—19 to 28. The Republicans who voted to reconsider were Ferry, Logan, Sprague, Trumbull and West. Sumner and Schurz did not vote at all.

Harlan replied briefly to Sumner. He said all the so-called evidence introduced to justify the investigation was of French origin, and he regretted to see Sumner make a convenience of the Senate in the interest of an agent of a foreign Power.

Schurz offered an amendment to the pending resolution, directing the committee to inquire also whether breech-loading muskets or other muskets, capable of being transformed to breech-loaders, had been sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to effect the defensive capacity of the country in case of war.

Carpenter obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn.

Without further action the Senate adjourned.

House.

Hale presented a resolution from the Maine Legislature, praying for relief for the fishery interests of that State from the effects of the Treaty of Washington. Referred.

Lynch asked leave to offer a resolution for the investigation of the sales of ordnance stores by the Government in the year 1871, and whether there was collusion in respect thereof with the French by any Senator or other citizen.

Dawes thought that any proposed investigation of the conduct of a Senator should be accompanied by some definite charge.

Lynch did not object to the cutting out of references to a Senator.

Harper objected to the resolution.

The bill to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges came up for discussion.

Garfield opposed the bill as producing an inflation of the currency.

Townsend of New York asked leave to offer a resolution to submit the subject of consequential damages under the Washington Treaty to John Bright of England.

Dawes and Roberts objected.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of a number of Senate bills and amendments to Senate bill to extend the time to the State of Wisconsin to complete the Bayfield and Lake Superior Railroad, which was opposed by Holman as making virtually a new grant of two million acres of land, the old grant having expired three or four years ago.

Hazelton of Wisconsin explained and advocated the bill.

Banks, Rusk, Eldridge and Beck also advocated the bill, the latter stating that in common with all the Democrats of the House but six he had voted on a similar bill at some sessions also to extend the time of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

After a lengthy debate the previous question was moved and seconded.

Holman moved to table the bill. Lost—Yeas, 79; nays, 98.

Some time was then spent in dilatory motions.

Finally the House, without reaching a vote on the passage of the bill, adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, February 28.

Diplomatic authority is confident that England will finally admit the competency of the Geneva Board of Arbitration to consider the indirect claims, and it is anticipated that the American reply will be quite as conciliatory as Earl Granville's note.

The German Government has notified the French Minister of Finance that it will accept the anticipatory payment of four hundred millions of francs of the war indemnity with a discount of five per cent., and Ponyer Quertier will immediately pay the amount, thereby saving twenty millions of francs.

Three more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British Channel, to guard the coast against a Bonapartist expedition.

An ex-Prefect of the Department of the Eure has been tried for misappropriating 200,000 francs contributed by Lancashire operatives for the relief of France after the war.

It is rumored that the Prussian Embassador at Paris is negotiating with the French Government for a return of Polish emigrants.

The Count de Chambord was hissed by the populace at Dordiecht.

M. Herr Fourneire has been nominated Minister at Rome.

The Assembly rejected a bill, the object of which was to commit the Chamber to a movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions. During the debate Minister Lefrance showed that the subscriptions were insufficient.

The *Patrie* asserts that the mission of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, now in Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

VIENNA, February 28.

A Russian spy has been detected at Lemborg, sketching fortifications, and condemned to one year's imprisonment.

The International Society is reported to be organizing strikes with the object of preventing an International Exposition here.

BERLIN, February 28.

The health of the Emperor is improving.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.

The steamship Parthia was damaged by the collission and will be detained some days for repairs.

LONDON, February 29.

It is reported that the Queen is going to Germany to visit her daughter and the Prince imperial.

The Lord Mayor to-day presented an address to the Prince of Wales.

There was some rioting at Killarney yesterday on the arrival of the Member of Parliament for Kerry. The mob commenced to pelt the police with stones, when the Riot Act was read, and the police prepared to charge with fixed bayonets. The crowd finally dispersed and order was restored. No one was seriously injured.

LONDON, February 29.

The pressure of the people witnessing the royal procession and the fall of two stands occupied by spectators, was attended with much more calamitous results than was at first supposed. It is now learned that five persons were killed and thirty injured.

The *Times* discusses the Alabama case. It says England will pay nothing save what it is required to do in obedience to the decision of the Geneva Tribunal. She never dreamed of offering any arrangement of terms to settle the difficulties outside of the treaty. If the treaty is a failure, it is the fault of the American Government.

PARIS, February 29.

The Committee on Capitulations of the Assembly are examining into the facts connected with the surrender of Metz by Bazaine. A delegation from the Municipal Council of Metz have arrived at Paris to testify against the Marshal. The committee will hear the testimony of the delegation on the 5th of March.

LONDON, February 29—Midnight.

The excitement to-night over the report of the attempt on the life of the Queen is intense. Extras of the evening papers appeared in rapid succession, as confirmatory details became known. Crowds are still collected discussing the news and awaiting further particulars. An official statement of the facts was promptly made in Parliament this evening, which, when it became known outside, greatly relieved the public anxiety. While the House of Lords was in committee discussing the Ecclesiastical bill, Lord Granville entered and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse the sudden interruption of proceedings, but he had an announcement to make, which it was desirable should be made without delay. He then proceeded to state that at half-past 5 this evening, the Queen, in returning from a drive, had reached Buckingham Palace; as the carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to the side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The fellow, in one hand held papers granting the release of the Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with the pistol. He was instantly seized by the attendants and prevented from doing further harm. It was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and that it was of such a primitive construction that had it been loaded, it probably would not have been discharged. Her Majesty was very calm and showed the courage which she has often before exhibited. She had directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament, in order to prevent exaggerated reports. Lord Granville said he would not dwell on the details, nor point to the contrast between the dastardly outrage and Tuesday's extraordinary exhibition of the nation's loyalty.

LONDON, February 26—Evening.

A miscreant this afternoon fired a pistol at Queen Victoria, while driving on Constitution Hill, but happily without effect. The would-be assassin was promptly arrested.

The Duke of Buckingham briefly expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of Her Majesty from danger.

Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord Granville.

The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest police station. He gives the name of O'Connor, and is about twenty years of age. His behavior in the station-house was wild and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen on Tuesday during the procession.

PARIS, February 29.

The Assembly has resolved to adjourn on the 20th of March.

The Count de Chambord has left Dodrecht of Breda.

BERLIN, February 29.

The extension of the fortifications of Metz and Strasburg has been decreed.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 29.

The California Acclimatizing Society has received twenty dozen live quail from Illinois, which will be turned loose to breed, in various parts of the State.

James Rowland has commenced suit in the Twelfth District Court against his wife, Jane Rowland, to set aside deeds to her of part of the Peralta Rancho, six acres of land in Oakland, and have the same adjudged to be his property and subject to his control; also for $5,000 in coin in the bank, deposited by him in her name, which she refuses to surrender to him.

Weather cool and cloudy; wind southwest.

The rival street railroads are represented in force on Dupont street, between Market and Post, this morning, but no collision is likely to occur. The Woodward party have resumed the laying down of their track, but the Southern Pacific party are not at work.

Gold, 110½; greenbacks 91, selling 91¾.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 29.

The typhoid fever is prevailing quite extensively among the prisoners in the County Jail. The physician thinks the disease is attributable to the overcrowded condition of the place.

Louis Bachmer, of Rochester, N. Y., has been engaged by the Japanese as a master gardener, and goes out on the steamer to-morrow with a large collection of seeds of every description.

Ghristopher O'Conner, convicted on trial of having in his possession for sale unstamped matches, was fined $500 in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Those who pleaded guilty got off for $50 apiece.

The bark Harrington, from Portland for England, with wheat, will require repairing before she can proceed on her trip.

The new clip of wool is likely to bring a very high price. It is stated that Haggin & Tevis, whose ranch is near Sacramento, have to-day contracted with an Eastern buyer for their entire clip at 45 cents per pound, the aggregate being $120,000. They sold at 33½ cents last year.

The steamer Japan, for China and Japan, to-morrow, will carry $1,000,000 in treasure of which $600,000 is in gold bars.

The weather is warmer; wind southeast, with a prospect of more rain.

The son of "The Chicken," to whom he repeatedly referred in his testimony when on trial, was born in the County Jail and lived in the State Prison with his mother eighteen months before he was three years old. The mother is now in jail as a vagrant.

The break in Ophir this week is credited by brokers with forcing down the price of all the stocks on the list.

Among the victims to the typhoid fever, which is now prevalent among the inmates of the County Jail, was a boy belonging to a respectable family of this city, who, having been convicted of petty larceny, was employed as trusty in the prison. He died last week.

The trial of George D. Trent, colored, late porter in the Postoffice, for stealing letters containing over $1,200, was concluded in the United States Circuit Court this evening. The jury are now out and will be locked up all night. The six white men are said to stand all for acquittal, and the six negro jurymen all for conviction.

Thomas Ryan and John Sullivan, convicted of robbery in Santa Clara county and sentenced to three years each in the State Prison, went over the bay to-day.

The Military Committee, who returned from Sacramento last evening, report themselves well satisfied with the result of their conference with the Legislative Committee. The bill agreed on will be satisfactory to the National Guard and greatly increase their efficiency.

The heaviest transactions in stocks to-day were in Eastern Nevada mines. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-five shares of Pioche were sold at the afternoon Board and only 5,635 shares of other stocks. The total shares for the day in the regular Board were 22,712 shares.

The overland train this evening is telegraphed as three hours and a half late, and will not reach here until midnight. The Montana will not sail till morning.

H. H. Byrne, late District Attorney, this evening is lying wholly insensible and but just breathing. His physicians have given up all hopes, and it is considered impossible for him to live many hours.

The Trent case has already cost the Government over $2,000 and the amount stolen was only $1,240.

The street railroad war on Dupont street is in *statu quo*. Nothing is doing there to-night.

Stockton.

STOCKTON, February 29.

The opposition steamer Chin du Wan arrived to-day with one hundred and fifty passengers and a full cargo of freight.

The San Joaquin Valley Railroad is expected to reach Sycamore Bend, on the San Joaquin River, in two weeks.

ARIZONA.

SAN DIEGO, February 29.

Specials dated Tucson, February 22, say the Indians made two attacks on the 14th between Phœnix and Wickenburg, one on Wm. Richards and the other on De Quesna's train of six wagons. Richards' swift animals saved him, and the guns of the teamsters enabled them to escape with their lives. One man was wounded.

LOS ANGELES, February 29.

Further particulars have been received from Wickenburg, Arizona, of the capture of the stage station at Martinez ranch by the Apaches. The buckboard, due at 5:30 P. M. from Prescott has just arrived. The Indians murdered Samuel F. Cullenbar and Tom Harris, and ran off the stock and no doubt plundered the station of all movables. The murdered men were employes of the stage company. The station is but four miles south of Camp Date Creek, where are posted three companies of regulars, two of infantry and one of cavalry.

The sentence of Crenshaw, at Los Angeles, found guilty of manslaughter some time ago, has been postponed till March 12.

NEVADA.

Battle Mountain.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, February 29.

A serious accident occurred near here to-day. A man named Davidson, a German, and a resident of San Francisco, was trying to get upon the Western-bound train, which was in motion, and slipped, falling across the track, the train passed over and severed his left leg above the knee. Dr. Meiggs, of Elko, was present and attended to the sufferer.

Winnemucca.

WINNEMUCCA, February 29.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received to-day from Silver City, Idaho, four bars of bullion valued at $7,000.

In the sale of unclaimed packages by Wells, Fargo & Co., a trunk, sold for $2 50, was found to contain coin and valuables to the amount of several hundred dollars.

Four car loads of cattle were shipped from here to-day.

CO TO

BANNER BROTHERS,

CORNER C AND TAYLOR STS.,

FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE CLOTHING LINE.

mh1 tf

NEW CIGAR STORE,

At No. 68 South C Street.

LOUIS MANDLEBAUM HAS REOPENED THE above place, where he keeps constantly on hand a Fine Assortment of

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

He has the Finest Variety and Quality of

Cutlery, Meerschaum Pipes and Fancy Goods in the State.

DON'T FORGET NO. 68. fe21 1m

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND RESERVE FUNDS,

$20,000,000 GOLD.

ALL OF WHICH IS LIABLE FOR FIRE LOSSES.

ASSETS ACTUALLY INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES,

OVER $3,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAS SECURED THE POLicy-holders of the "Pacific Insurance Company" by reinsuring all the

RISKS OF THAT COMPANY,

And has fully complied with the law of this State, making the required

Deposit of $50,000 with the Proper Authorities.

Common sense reasons for insuring in the

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE:

It has the Largest Capital, besides which, each and every Shareholder of the Company is personally liable for any and all debts of the Company.

No other Company doing business or taking risks in this State makes its Shareholders responsible further than the amount of their stock.

The indemnity furnished is unequalled by any other Company in the World.

Its policies expire at 6 o'clock in the evening instead of the usual time, 12 M.

It pays its losses immediately on adjustment, and not in sixty days after, as in most other companies.

IT HAS BEEN DOING BUSINESS ON THE

TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE

Friday.....March 1, 1872

EXHUMED POEMS BY TENNYSON AND COLERIDGE.

[Mr. R. H. Stoddard, the new editor of the *Aldine*, brings out in the forthcoming number of that magazine two literary curiosities, given below. The one is a poem by Alfred Tennyson, first published in the *Yorkshire Literary Annual*, for 1832, but never subsequently acknowledged or printed in any edition of his works. The other is a poem by S. T. Coleridge, unearthed from the *Athenæum*, where Mr. Coleridge published it a few years before his death.]

SONNET.

"There are three things that fill my heart with sighs,
And steep my soul in laughter (when I view
Fair maiden forms moving like melodies)—
Dimples, rosebips and eyes of any hue.
There are three things beneath the blessed skies
For which I live—black eyes, and brown, and blue;
I hold them all most dear; but oh! black eyes,
I live and die, and only die for you.
Of late such eyes looked at me—while I mused
At sunset, underneath a shadowy plain,
In old Bayona nigh the Southern sea—
From a half-opened lattice looked at me.
I saw no more, only those eyes—confused
And dazzled to the heart with glorious pain."
—*Alfred Tennyson.*

WATER BALLAD.

"Come hither, gently rowing,
Come, bear me quickly o'er
This stream so brightly flowing,
To yonder woodland shore.
But vain were my endeavor
To pay thee, courteous guide;
Row on, row on, forever
I'd have thee by my side.

"Good boatman, prithee haste thee,
I seek my fatherland!"
"Say, when I there have placed thee,
Dare I demand thy hand?"
"A maiden's head can never
So hard a point decide;
Row on, row on, forever
I'd have thee by my side."

The happy bridal over,
The wanderer ceased to roam,
For, seated by her lover,
The boat became her home;
And still they sang together,
As steering o'er the tide,
"Row on through wind and weather,
Forever by my side."
—*S. T. Coleridge.*

THE oldest pieces of wrought-iron now known are probably the sickle-blade found by Belzoni under the base of a sphynx in Karnak, the blade found by Colonel Vyse imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid, and the portion of a crosscut saw exhumed at Nimrod by Mr. Layard, all of which are now in the British Museum. A wrought bar of Damascus steel was presented by King Porus to Alexander the Great, and the razor steel of China for many centuries has surpassed all European steel in temper and durability of edge. The Hindoos appear to have made wrought-iron directly from the ore, from time immemorial.

A CLERGYMAN recently said that he was once engaged to preach to his Sunday-school, but after the little people were all arranged before him in order, he told them that some of them might be weary and want to go out before he had finished, so he would rather have any one who fancied they would like to go to do so now, when no one would be disturbed. For a moment all sat still, then one litile fellow took up his hat and went down the aisle. Another and another followed until not a child was left. It is to be presumed the minister learned the lesson they gave him.

A NEW YORK man has been attacked by "elephantiasis," or swelling of the system. At each of his regular meals he consumes one pound of beef, a half-dozen potatoes and a quart of soup. The physician who is endeavoring to save him allows him, besides his regular meals, six ounces of whisky, four eggs, twenty-four oysters, six quarts of milk, one pound of beef, two quarts of beef soup, a half pound of crackers, one quart of rice and some gruel. The poor wretch has already attained a weight of 500 pounds, and is rapidly expanding.

AN American, writing from Copenhagen, says: "I have noticed many things which strike me as being so entirely different from what I have seen in America that I cannot help making mention of some of them. For instance, carpets are not much used here even by the nobility. You will find an occasional strip around the sofas and tables, or a few mats in front of the stoves and rocking-chairs. Most of the wealthy persons have carpets, but care very little about them. In very fine houses the floors are nicely colored and waxed, which, I think, is rather ornamental than otherwise."

JOHN MCPHILLIPS, a blacksmith of Montgomery, Miss., committed suicide lately, by placing the stock of a loaded gun in his fire, taking the muzzle in his mouth, and blowing the fire with the bellows until the gun went off.

BUFFALO has a fishing-club called the "Jolly Reefers," who have purchased Beaver Island, in Niagara River, and a considerable portion of Grand Island, for a fishing establishment.

A SACK has been discovered in the top of a pecan-tree, in Texas, containing a bow and arrows, an Indian spear, and a woman's scalp, with beautiful long hair. The sack was lashed to a bough.

THIS is from the London *Fun*: Sunday out.—Betsey—Shall you be a-goin out this a'ternoon, mem? Mistress—I think not, Betsey. Betsey—'Cos yer can if yer like, I don't want to go out!

MRS. NATHANIEL WEED, of Connecticut, has gone to law because by the will of her late husband she has only the use of $5,000, while $600,000 go to the only son, and, at his death, to his heirs.

A CLOWN, playing in a London pantomime on the 8th ult., fell insensible upon the stage in one of his most comical scenes, and so remained until his death, which ensued several days after.

A ST. LOUIS firm has sued a Bank President for $30,000, because when one of their notes was offered for discount, he said that he wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole.

GEORGE LINCOLN, of Minneapolis, has bought the Falls of Minnehaha, and 100 acres of land adjoining, and will erect a commodious Summer hotel near the falls.

MASONIC DIRECTORY,

HALL ON B STREET NORTH OF UNION

ESCURIAL LODGE NO. 7, F and A. M.—Stated Communications, Second Saturday Evening in each month; Called Communications, First, Third and Fourth Saturday Evenings, at 7 o'clock.

SAMUEL OWEN, W. M.
J. W. ECKLEY, Secretary.

VIRGINIA LODGE NO. 3, F. and A. M.—STATED Communications, Second Wednesday Evening in each month; Called Communications, First, Third and Fourth Wednesday Evenings, at 7 o'clock.

J. C. CURRIE, W. M.
DANIEL COOK, Sec'y.

VIRGINIA CHAPTER OF R. A. M. NO. 2—Stated Conventions Third Tuesday Evenings and Called Convocations First and Fourth Tuesday Evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock.

R. T. MULLARD, M. E. H. P.
JOSEPH GRUSS, Sec'y.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL NO. 7, of R. and S. MASTERS—Stated Assemblies, on the Second Tuesday Evening of each month at 7 o'clock.

Members of the Fraternity in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. W. HOPKINS, T. I. M.
CHAS. H. FISH, Recorder.

DE WITT CLINTON COMMANDERY NO. 1 Knights Templar.—Stated Assemblies, on second and fourth Friday Evenings, and Special Assemblies every other Friday of each month at half hour after unset, at its Asylum, in Masonic Hall, B street.

SIR JOHN PRESCOTT SMITH,
Eminent Commander.
SIR JOHN WHEELAN ECKLEY, Recorder.

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

PIONEER ENCAMPMENT NO. 1, I. O. O. F., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, B street, every Second and Fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. All Patriarchs in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

D. O. ADKISON, C. P.
WM. HUNTER, Scribe. oc14 6m

TEMPERANCE DIRECTORY.

CHAMPION LODGE, NO. 6, I. O. G. T., meets in the upper story of Miners' Union Hall, B Street, Virginia, every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. C. HULL, W. C. T.
LEX. CLARK, W. S. no30 tf

PIONEER DIVISION, NO. 1, SONS AND DAUGHTERS of Temperance, meet at their Division-room, Niagara Hall, B street, every MONDAY EVENING, at o'clock.

DR. M. HOLMES, W. P.
J. C. HULL, R. S.

RED MEN DIRECTORY.

POCAHONTAS TRIBE NO. 2 IMP'D O. R. M hold regular Councils in their Wigwam, Masonic Building, B street, on the fifth sleep of every seven suns, at the seventh run and thirtieth breath.

All sojourning Braves, Warriors and Chiefs are cordially invited to meet with us in Council.

E. STROTHER, Sachem.
J. G. FARRINGTON, C. of R. ault

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

NEVADA LODGE, NO. 1.—REGULAR MEETings each MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock at Masonic Hall, on B street. By order of the
a18 WORTHY MASTER,

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

GENOA HOT SPRINGS

DAVID WALLEY, Proprietor.

Rheumatic and Scrofulous Affections Cured.

An Elegantly Furnished Hotel, with Thirty-nine Airy Rooms

Table supplied with all Substantials and Delicacies

MUD BATHS,

And Twelve Furnished Bath-rooms, each with HOT, COLD, SHOWER and VAPOR BATHS of MEDICINAL WATERS.

THE HOTEL AND SPRINGS ARE SITUated at the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the stage road, two miles south of Genoa, Douglas county, Nevada.

An Experienced Physician is attached to the institution, with proper medicines necessary for Invalids. fe7 tf

REOPENING

—OF THE—

WILLIAM TELL HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform his friends and the public generally that he has REOPENED THE WILLIAM TELL HOUSE,

ON SOUTH C STREET,

Between Taylor and Smith.

The house is entirely new, furnished with first-class beds, and everything as neat and comfortable as can be wished. Board and Lodging by the day, week or month. Board, $7 per week. Board and Lodging, $9 per week. Single Meals, 50 cents. J. A. FITZMEIER.

The Basement under Driscoll & Co.'s Broker's Office to let, and Fixtures for sale.

ja2 1m C. LAWRENCE & CO., Proprietors.

CITY BAKERY

—AND—

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM REFRESHMMENT SALOON.

NO. 37 NORTH C STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW PREPARED TO furnish CANDIES of all descriptions, at wholesale and retail, and at prices to suit the times.

All kinds of FANCY CAKES made to order, and of the choicest materials.

BREAD delivered to all parts of the city.

BALLS, PARTIES, FAMILIES, etc., furnished with ICE CREAM of the best quality, and at short notice.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to give us a call. J. A. FITZMEIER,
fe10 1m ARMBRUST.

REOPENING.

LEGATE & CO.'S

RESTAURANT, OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,

First door South of Postoffice, C st., Va.,

Is now Open Day and Night.

FINE PRIVATE ROOMS for Families. Meals served to Families in their rooms. fe25 tf

ORIGINAL NEW YORK BAKERY, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON.

100 South C street, Virginia.

J. A. ZIMMERMAN WILL CONTINUE THE above well known and popular Bakery, and is prepared to furnish the public with Good, Wholesome BREAD, the best in the city, at the most reasonable rates. Also Pies, Cakes, etc. Orders for Fancy Cakes for Balls, Parties and Weddings promptly filled, in any part of Virginia or Gold Hill, free of charge.

J. A. ZIMMERMAN.
Virginia, May 26, 1871. fe27 1m

VIRGINIA BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, NORTH C STREET,

NEAR SUTTON AVENUE.

THE ABOVE BAKERY WILL BE REOPENED on MONDAY, March 1, 1872. It will be kept as a First-class Restaurant, Coffee Saloon and Confectionery. MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

The undersigned, having an experience of years in the business, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. S. H. PEELEY.
Virginia, February 28, 1872. fe29 1m

C. H. CLARK & CO.,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,
California and Nevada Produce,
Crockery and Glassware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Tin and Hardwares,
Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.

—ALSO—

Dealers in California and Nevada Lime, Plaster, Hair and Cement.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

186 SOUTH C STREET,

VIRGINIA, NEVADA.

fe7 1m H. CLARK & CO.

P. MARIONI,

CORNER UNION AND E STREETS,

DEALER IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.

Also, Manufacturer of the Celebrated Steam

CHARTRES COFFEE,

The purest and best article in the market, and put up in quantities to suit.

Goods delivered to any part of the City FREE OF CHARGE.

fe28 1m P. MARIONI. Corner Union and E street.

R. T. MULLARD. W. T. WEBB.

WEBB & MULLARD,

(Successors to Wood Knight & Co.,)

CONTRACTORS, CARPENTERS, BUILDERS AND LUMBERMEN.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER, SHINGLES,
RUSTIC, MOULDINGS,
SIDINGS, DOORS,
SASH and BLINDS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates made. Job Work done at short notice.

B Street, Opposite the Opera House, VIRGINIA. fe25 1m

LOST,

ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF RAYMOND AND ELY STOCK, standing as follows:

Certificate No. 2,059 of Twenty Shares, standing in the name of E. E. Eyre, Trustee.

Certificate No. 3,453 of Ten Shares, standing in the name of E. A. Richardson, Trustee.

Certificate No. 674 of Fifty Shares, standing in the name of E. A. Richardson, Trustee.

Certificate No. 2,381 of Twenty Shares, standing in the name of Martin & Lane, Trustees.

All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing the above described stock, as transfer has been stopped.

E. WHEATON.
San Francisco, February 15, 1872. fe16 1m

ASSAYERS.

GEO. W. DORWIN & CO.,

ASSAYERS.

Office at Gold Hill Quartz Mill,

Lower Gold Hill, Storey County, Nev.

TO MINING AND MILL SUPERINTENDENTS and Trustees of Mining Boards—Gentlemen: Your attention is respectfully called to the following rates of charges for Ore Assaying which we have adopted:

Single Rock Assays	$1 00
Single Pulp Assays	75
Two or more Rock Assays, each	75
Two or more Pulp Assays, each	50

Two ounces is sufficient for an Assay, which can be sent to us with safety through the United States Mail from any part of the country, inclosing postage and charges, and the result will be promptly forwarded.

EXCHANGE OFFICES—Gold Hill Union Scales and J. C. Lockwood's Tin Shop.

fe24 1m GEO. W. DORWIN & CO., Assayers.

McCULLOUGH & CO.,

ASSAYERS,

MAIN ST., TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

GOLD HILL, NEV.

BUSINESS IN OUR LINE WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION. fe8 1m

VIRGINIA ASSAY OFFICE,

36 AND 36½ C STREET.

BULLION AND ORES CAREFULLY ASSAYED by CONRAD WIEGAND, formerly Supervising Assayer of U. S. Mint, San Francisco, at lower than San Francisco Rates. For particulars, send for circulars.

fe1 tf C. WIEGAND & CO.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HOPKINS.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, IN THE REAR OF photographic gallery over Burrall's book store, corner of C and Taylor streets, Virginia.

Office Hours:

AFTERNOON.	EVENING.
12 to 2.	6 to 7.

☞ Can be found at the office at all hours of the night. fe20 tf

L. LASVIGNES, M. D.,

(Late Physician of the French Hospital of San Francisco,)

No. 104½ South C Street,

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.

OFFICE HOURS—11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. fe9 1m

P. T. KIRBY, M. D.

OFFICE, IN FRAZIER'S NEW BUILDING,

GOLD HILL, NEVADA.

DR. KIRBY WILL VISIT ANY PART OF THE State in Consultation, or to perform Surgical Operations. fe11 tf

DR. F. J. WHITE,

Office—No. 62 South C Street, up stairs.

OFFICE HOURS.

AFTERNOON.	EVENING.
12 to 2.	6 to 7.

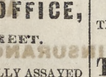
☞ Can be found at his office day and night. fe13 1m

CENTRAL MARKET.

MARK STROUSE.....PROPRIETOR.

No. 18 South C street, Virginia.

AT THIS MARKET CAN ALWAYS be found the choicest



BEEF MUTTON, VEAL and PORK

SMOKED HAM and BACON, of our own cure; also PRIME LARD, offered at wholesale and retail.

PRIVATE FAMILIES AND HOTELS

Will find it to their advantage to patronize this Market, where they will always be supplied with the best meats the country can afford.

RENDERED TALLOW,

For mill and mining purposes, constantly on hand

Sausage for the Million.

MARK STROUSE, OF THE CENTRAL MARket, having completed his Fire-proof Cellar and stocked it with the necessary machinery, is now prepared to supply the WHOLE COMMUNITY with the VERY BEST

SAUSAGES AND SAUSAGE MEAT,

Wholesale and Retail,

And AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. None but the VERY BEST MEAT is used. Also, GRAINED PORK. RATES THE LOWEST POSSIBLE. Orders left at the Central Market will receive prompt attention.

fe15 tf MARK STROUSE.

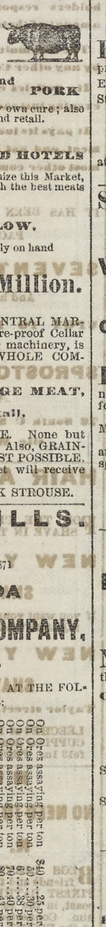
AUBURN MILLS.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1 1871

THE NEVADA

LAND & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WILL PURCHASE SILVER ORES AT THE FOLLOWING NET RATES:



☞ No charge for Milling, Sampling or Assay. Assays guaranteed to correspond with U. S. Mint. Ore Sacks returned to Shippers free of Railroad charges. Ores sampled by Battery or Crusher, at the option of Shipper.

F. F. OSBISTON, Manager.
Reno, January 1, 1871. fe24 3m

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE AFFLICTED!

—IN THE—

OVERLAND ALMANAC FOR 1872.

Copies sent FREE upon application.

THE NECESSITY OF A GENERAL KNOWledge where all forms of Debility and Chronic Troubles, in either sex, can be cured promptly and effectually, was never more needed than now, and the faculty of the Dr. J. C. Young Medical Institute take this method of bringing that knowledge to the minds of the public. Address

DR. J. C. YOUNG, Medical Institute,
No. 618 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
Postoffice Box 735. ja5 3mis

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST!

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

The FIRST and Most Healthful Tonic ever introduced in the United States.

THESE BITTERS HAVE BEEN IN THE SAN Francisco Market for OVER TWENTY YEARS, and, notwithstanding the many new candidates for public favor, the sales have constantly increased.

TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents,
409 and 411 Clay street,
fe17 eomly San Francisco.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS ETC.

GEO. P. MORRILL,

DRUGGIST.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery,
GARDEN SEEDS,
SOAPS, BRUSHES,
Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

ON HAND, THE BEST OF

BRANDY, WHISKY AND WINES,

—FOR—

MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

SODA WATER,

Manufactured and delivered as usual, in quantities to suit—both Soda (or Lemon) and Sarsaparilla, in bottles.

GEO. P. MORRILL, Druggist,
fe24 tf No. 16 South C street, Virginia.

DR. HENLEY'S

CELEBRATED JXL BITTERS!

A Most Efficient and Pleasant Tonic!

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR KNOWN!

A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia!

THESE BITTERS ARE PREPARED FROM the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs.

Headache, Biliousness and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, all caused by the Derangement of the Stomach, Liver and other functionaries of the system. The IXL Bitters have been successfully used, and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

Read Physicians' certificates attached to each bottle. Every family should have a bottle in the house. Sold everywhere.

H. EPSTEIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 518 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.
L. GROSS & CO., 675 W. Lake street, Chicago, Ill. fe4 3m

JOSEPH FREDERICKS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE

—OF—

MILL CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS WINDOW GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS, PICTURE FRAMES AND MOLDINGS, WINDOW SHADES, DUCK SHEETINGS.

Constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of all articles for Millmen's use, including

English Bluestone, Sodium, Cyanide of Potassium, Sulphuric and other Acids, Etc., Etc.

Orders for PAINTING, PAPERING, GLAZING etc., etc., promptly attended to.

JOSEPH FREDERICKS,
43 SOUTH C STREET.
fe27 Opposite Bank of California.

A. HIRSCHMAN,

(Formerly of Virginia, Nevada,)

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.,

No. 133 Kearny Street (New Side,) bet. Sutter and Post, San Francisco, Cal.

HAS DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH THE principal Manufacturers in Europe and the East, and offers the Finest and most Recherche Stock of Jewelry on the Coast.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Watches carefully repaired. Orders prompt attended to. A. HIRSCHMAN,
fe7 tf 133 Kearny street (New side.)

Sole Agency for Nevada

—OF THE—

WALTHAM, ELGIN,

—AND—

CALIFORNIA WATCHES!

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL and Complete Assortment of the above-named Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

WILL SELL THEM WITHOUT RESERVE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Every Watch is GUARANTEED in time, finish and quality, by special certificate from the respective companies.

M. M. FREDRICK,
Virginia City.
fe22 tf SOLE AGENT FOR NEVADA.

METROPOLITAN

LIVERY STABLE,

NO. 63 SOUTH C STREET.

NOW PREPARED TO BOARD STOCK OR RENT STALLS to parties wishing to board their own stock. Also furnish

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SADDLE HORSES, etc.,

At the Most Reasonable Terms.

Strict attention will be given to Transient Stock.

ASA ROLLS is now Superintendent of the Stable.

C. E. FERREND,
fe16 tf Proprietor.

SWEET'S CHEMICAL FLUID,

For CLEANSING THE SCALES FROM BOILERS AND TUBES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HAVING TRIED THE CHEMICAL FLUID MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY A. CURRY, IN ONE OF THE LOCOMOTIVES OF THE VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, I do hereby certify that it does the work of removing the scales most effectually, and is the best article I have ever tried. I have also made a thorough test in regard to its injuring iron, brass, or other metals. At the request of Mr. Curry, I took five gallons of the Fluid, put it in a small boiler, into which I put a turned bolt with nut and thread-cut, also a piece of brass, boiling the whole for three weeks, night and day. After boiling away all the Fluid, I washed the articles and found all sound, and as good as when put into the Fluid. I am satisfied that it will not injure Boilers or Tubes, and most cheerfully recommend it to all persons using Steam Boilers, for cleaning them and preventing scales. J. W. BOWKER, M. M.,
V. and T. R. R.

I hereby appoint

J. H. VANDERBILT

Sole Agent for the Sale of Sweet's Chemical Fluid.

FOR CLEANING SCALES FROM BOILERS, for the counties of Storey and Lyon. His office is with G. Wilson & Co., No. 15 North C street, opposite the Postoffice, where he will always be supplied, and prepared to fill all orders.

fe24 tf A. CURRY, Sole Proprietor.

PIONEER LAUNDRY.

NORTH OF VIRGINIA.

HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE LAUNDRY is prepared to turn out any quantity of Renovated and CLEAN LINEN, without being damaged by manipulation or by chemical application.

Packages punctually called for and returned. Offices at International Hotel, Tahoe House, and Wall & Jones' Fruit Store, 122 South C street.

mal 1m HALL & CO.

DELINQUENT SALES.

OVERMAN SILVER MINING COMpany.—Location of Works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, State of Nevada.—Notice. There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 12) levied on the 18th day of January, 1872, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Certificate.	No Shs. Old Issue.	No Shs. New Issue.	Amount
McDonald & Whitney, Tr's.	5908	5	20	$80 00
L F Loveland, Trustee	8		20	80 00
H Schmiedell, Trustee	24		10	40 00
A E Hill, Trustee	73		10	40 00
A C Chick, Trustee	135		10	40 00
McDonald & Whitney, Tr's	187		10	40 00
E S Ubbey, Trustee	202		10	40 00
McDonald & Whitney, Tr's	248		10	40 00
T W Fenn, Trustee	253		5	20 00
McDonald & Whitney, Tr's	304		10	40 00
B W Vogelsdorf, Trustee	324		10	40 00
McDonald & Whitney, Tr's	329		20	80 00
E Thiele	397		20	80 00
C Pilor, Trustee	419		5	20 00
J B E Cavallier, Trustee	428		10	40 00
McDonald & Whitney, Tr's	486		5	20 00
E Cahill & Co, Trustees	537		10	40 00
E Cahill & Co, Trustees	547		10	40 00
E Cahill & Co, Trustees	557		5	20 00
J Glen Ubler, Trustee	563		50	200 00
G J Soes, Trustee	577		2	8 00
McDonald & Whitney, Tr's	581		5	20 00
H Schmiedell, Trustee	598		110	440 00
Ford Westhaus	602		50	200 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	646		50	200 00
H Schmiedell, Trustee	677		100	400 00
F H Woods, Trustee	727		2	8 00
A Doud, Trustee	745		15	60 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	750		20	80 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	758		10	40 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	759		10	40 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	768		10	40 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	777		20	80 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	788		20	80 00
Boyd & Davis, Trustees	819		10	40 00
Boyd & Davis, Trustees	823		50	200 00
Boyd & Davis, Trustees	824		50	200 00
Boyd & Davis, Trustees	830		50	200 00
Boyd & Davis, Trustees	832		20	80 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	845		25	100 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	845		50	200 00
H Schmiedell, Trustee	856		25	100 00
L Mermond	857		20	80 00
M S Martin, Trustee	867		50	200 00
M S Martin, Trustee	868		50	200 00
M S Martin, Trustee	870		50	200 00
M S Martin, Trustee	871		50	200 00
C Vinzent	873		50	200 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	883		30	120 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	884		10	40 00
B L Schmitt, Trustee	887		50	200 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	893		10	40 00
W Steatmeyer, Trustee	897		50	200 00
Boyd & Davis, Trustees	913		10	40 00
Boyd & Davis, Trustees	915		10	40 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	921		20	80 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	927		20	80 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	928		20	80 00
Geo W Cope, Trustee	930		25	100 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	957		20	80 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	971		5	20 00
T J Owens, Trustee	976		20	80 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	989		50	200 00
G A Coursen, Trustee	1008		10	40 00
H Tubby, Trustee	1009		50	200 00
S P Cavallier, Trustee	1024		20	80 00
Glazier & Seligsberg, Trus.	1034		10	40 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1049		50	200 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1063		20	80 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1064		10	40 00
N Hall, Trustee	1090		25	100 00
J S Mitchell, Trustee	1093		5	20 00
Atkins Massey	1101		20	80 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1106		20	80 00
Glazier & Seligsberg, Trus	1110		5	20 00
E E Eyre, Trustee	1113		5	20 00
J B Stroud	1116		20	80 00
Webster & Soule, Trus	1144		5	20 00
E McCaddin, Trustee	1149		20	80 00
E McFaddin, Trustee	1151		50	200 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1155		10	40 00
N H Hall, Trustee	1157		10	40 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1175		100	400 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1178		20	80 00
Cahill & Fox, Trustees	1204		15	60 00
Geo Sleeper, Trustee	1207		5	20 00
Woods & Freeborn, Trus.	1208		70	280 00
M Ehrlich	1212		10	40 00
T J Owens, Trustee	1220		10	40 00
T J Owens, Trustee	1222		20	80 00
L Nesaria, Trustee	1224		100	400 00
J R Keene, Trustee	1231		10	40 00
A L Bancroft	1232		25	100 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1234		20	80 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	1236		10	40 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 18th day of January, 1872, so many shares of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room No. 1 Express Building, northeast corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1872, at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

THOS. J. OWENS, Secretary.
Office—Room No. 1, Express Building, northeast corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. fe25 td

BUCKEYE GOLD AND SILVER Mining Company.—Location of Works, Devil's Gate Mining District, Lyon County, State of Nevada.—Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 4) levied on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1872, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Amt.
Barton W H, Trustee	182	50	$50 00
Boyd & Davis, Trustees	325	1000	1000 00
Cahill & Fox, Trustees	361	50	50 00
Cahill & Fox, Trustees	417	5	5 00
Cahill & Fox, Trustees	501	25	25 00
Cavallier J P, Trustee	323—bal	1½	1 25
Cavallier J P, Trustee	358	25	25 00
Charles H A, Trustee	462	20	20 00
Cope Geo W, Trustee	270	40	40 00
Cope Geo W, Trustee	429	10	10 00
Cope Geo W, Trustee	433—bal	3½	3 25
Flagg H H, Trustee	82	10	10 00
Flagg H H, Trustee	84	10	10 00
Flagg H H, Trustee	85	10	10 00
Ingram J G	487	100	100 00
Jann Louis, Jr	128	50	50 00
Jordan E B	149	20	20 00
Klopenstein Jos. Trustee	220	1000	1000 00
Lissak I. S, Trustee	458	50	50 00
McDonald & Whitney, Tr.	64	5	5 00
McFadden E, Trustee	40	100	100 00
McFadden E, Trustee	163	38	38 00
McFadden E, Trustee	203	37	37 00
Marye G T, Trustee	445	50	50 00
Marye G T, Trustee	446	50	50 00
Marye G T, Trustee	447	50	50 00
Marye G T, Trustee	448	50	50 00
Marye J T, Trustee	449	25	25 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	65	100	100 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	87	50	50 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	112	50	50 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	206	25	25 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	263	100	100 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	325	25	25 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	359	5	5 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	373	5	5 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	398	5	5 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	438	30	30 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	439	50	50 00
Richardson E A, Trustee	454	40	40 00
Schmitt B L, Trustee	99	100	100 00
Schmitt B L, Trustee	405	100	100 00
Williams, Deane & Co, Tr.	433	200	200 00
Woods F A, Trustee	252	150	150 00
Woods F A, Trustee	272	100	100 00
Woods F A, Trustee	347	50	50 00
Woods F A, Trustee	366	50	50 00
Webster G G, Trustee	364	50	50 00
Webster & Soule, Trustees	418	50	50 00
Webster & Soule, Trustees	499	15	15 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1872, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, Room No. 2 Express Building, northeast corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1872, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Office—Room No. 2 Express Building, northeast corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. fe16 td

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

BULLION